

Judge defies Government on corruption in S Africa

A South African Supreme Court judge inquiring into exchange control contraventions has disclosed evidence of official corruption and the misappropriation of public funds in the scandal surrounding the former Department of Information. He made the disclosures despite a request from the Prime Minister not to do so at this stage.

Crisis over decision to publish evidence

From Nicholas Ashford, Johannesburg, Nov 2

South Africa was today facing its most serious political crisis since the National Party came to power 30 years ago, after a Supreme Court judge disclosed evidence of corruption and the misappropriation of public funds in the scandal surrounding the former Department of Information.

The judge, Mr Justice Anton Mostert, is chairman of a one-man commission of inquiry into exchange control contraventions. In a statement to the press today he said that evidence which had so far been placed before him showed that had been "improper application of taxpayers' money, running into millions of rands" (£1 is worth 1.7 rands). He also said there were "indications of corruption in the wider sense of the word" relating to public funds.

He made his disclosures despite a request from Mr Pieter Botha, the Prime Minister, not to do so at this stage. Mr Justice Mostert released a mass of evidence taken during his investigations into the Information Department scandal. This evidence showed that millions of pounds worth of public money had been used in an attempt to buy up Africa's influential English-language newspaper, the South African Associated Newspapers (SAAN), and at which this had failed on an earlier attempt to buy up a new pro-government newspaper, The Citizen.

The SAAN group newspapers include the Rand Daily Mail, the Cape Times, the mass-circulation Sunday Times and the Sunday Express.

The evidence also showed that some of the most important members of the South African government were involved in an attempt to acquire or establish a pro-government English-language newspaper. This included Mr John Vorster, the former Prime Minister, who is now state President; Dr Connie Mulder, Minister for Plural Relations and former Minister of Information; Dr Piet Koorhof, Minister of Education; and General Hendrik van den Bergh, the head of the Bureau for State Security (Bos).

The evidence released by Mr Justice Mostert would seem to confirm many of the allegations that have been published by the English and Afrikaans-speaking papers over the past few days. They appear to establish beyond reasonable doubt that the Government had used taxpayers' money in an attempt to buy up the support of the nation's white English-speaking minority.

There is little doubt that the Government has been taken by the Citizen, persuaded a substantial number of English speakers to swing to the national party in last year's general election.

There was immediate speculation whether Dr Mulder, whose political reputation has already been damaged by the Department of Information scandal, would be able to remain in the Government after today's disclosures.

Earlier this year he denied in parliament that public money had been used to finance the Citizen. He was later found to have lied.

The Citizen, he was lent

£7m by Dr Eschel Rhoodie, former Secretary for Information, to set up the paper. The money, which was interest-free for the first two years and at 10 per cent thereafter, was channelled through a Swiss company called Thesauris Continental Securities Association. The money was made available subject to strict control by Dr Rhoodie over the editorial policy of The Citizen. Mr Luyt would have to repay the loan and 10 per cent interest if this or other conditions were broken.

Mr Luyt sold the paper earlier this year after falling out with Dr Rhoodie, who resigned as Secretary for Information in July after an earlier spate of allegations concerning the department.

Mr Luyt said that the idea of buying out SAAN was first raised by General van den Bergh during a meeting at a rugby match. Dr Koorhof and Dr Rhoodie were also present. General van den Bergh, Dr Rhoodie and Dr Mulder were also present at the meeting, which decided to set up The Citizen.

Explaining why he agreed to launch the paper, Mr Luyt said: "Because it was for my country and because it was the Prime Minister (Mr Vorster) who asked it."

General van den Bergh's role in the affair is of particular interest as he was appointed by Mr Vorster earlier this year to carry out an investigation into the Department of Information's secret activities. He relinquished this job in September when Mr Vorster retired as Prime Minister. The investigation is now being carried out by a committee headed by Mr J. J. Kemp, an official of General van den Bergh's former department (now renamed the Department of National Security).

Last week Mr Botha expanded the scope of his committee's investigations to cover possible currency irregularities. However, according to affidavits released by Mr Justice Mostert, Mr Kemp has refused to tell the judge whether his committee has known of the alleged transfer of £5m from a Swiss bank to a Proctoria company called Thm Communications.

Thm Communications was a "front company" set up by the Department of Information in an attempt to publish and film projects. Its directors were Mr Retief van Rooyen, an advocate who represented the police at the Biko inquest, Mr Oscar Hurn, an architect (now deceased), and Mr André Pieterse, a film producer.

In his evidence to the Mostert Commission, Mr van Rooyen alleged that Mr Luyt had not used the department's money on The Citizen but had instead used it to finance his fertilizer companies. Mr Luyt's main concern, Triumf, has been in financial difficulties for some time resulting from the fall in world fertilizer prices.

Mr Luyt said tonight that he would not make any comment until he had time to study the evidence made public.

The Prime Minister's Office has put out a statement saying that the Department of Information had put out that the proclamation setting up the Mostert Commission prohibited the publication of information submitted to it.

However, there was no sign that any South African newspaper intended to heed this regulation.

Mr Rees orders urgent jail inquiry

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

The Government is to set up an urgent independent inquiry into prisons and the way they are run, Mr Merlyn Rees, Home Secretary, told the Commons yesterday. His announcement has not changed the minds of prison officers coordinating the protest action, due to begin on Sunday.

One of the seven members of the officers' committee said: "As it stands at the moment, things will go ahead."

Mr Rees gave a strong warning in his statement: "In recent months unofficial action has been taken in some penal establishments which has had the effect of disrupting the criminal justice system as well as the running of the prisons themselves," he said.

"The Government make clear that such action cannot be allowed and with the establishment of this inquiry they expect all staff to work normally and to present their case to the inquiry in due course."

He told MPs the inquiry would examine the organization and management of the prison system in the United Kingdom, including its use of resources and working arrangements, conditions in prisons, establishments and the structure, pay and conditions of service.

Referring to the refusal by Parkhurst officers to admit prisoners, he said: "It is indefensible that that should happen. We cannot stand that for one moment."

Mr Rees gave no details of what might be done and there was speculation last night that contingency plans were being discussed with senior police officers, prison governors and senior civil servants.

He told the House in response to a question: "In the past few weeks deliberate action has been taken that I am not prepared to accept on behalf of the Government. If people have views they should give them to the inquiry and should not be taking action that is unofficial. This is leading to a breakdown in law and order."

The sticking point last night appeared to be that the co-ordinators of Sunday's action do not think their case will carry any weight with the inquiry, not because they do not consider that their claim is justified, but because the Prison Officers' Association says they are acting unofficially. The officers point out that their claim is for back pay under an existing agreement, which an inquiry could not affect.

Continued on page 2, col 1



Down to Earth after a record 140 days in space, the Soviet cosmonauts—Colonel Vladimir Kovalyov (left) and Alexander Ivanchikov—meet reporters (Report, Page 7)

Division deepens between Cabinet and Opposition on Rhodesia

By Fred Emery, Political Editor

The division between Government and Opposition over Rhodesia policy deepened sharply at Westminster yesterday. It became clear that Mrs Thatcher, the Conservative leader, passionately opposes British aid being given to Zambia against the Rhodesian air raids; Mr Callaghan made it known that he will not take part in the two-day Commons debate on Rhodesia next week.

The two issues are closely interlinked. Mrs Thatcher, moving with the tide of Conservative opinion, is closer than ever to backing Mr Ian Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, and his colleagues. She wants next week to debate current events in Rhodesia in the avowed hope of helping to move towards a settlement. She regards the Bingham report on sanctions as a "breakdown" which the Government wanted to be debated next week, as secondary. The Conservatives are railing an amendment intended to "crystallise" Government policy, and Mr Callaghan is using this as his reason for changing his mind about joining the debate.

So is there a "conspiracy" not to debate the Bingham report, between the Government and Opposition or simply by the Conservatives themselves?

The division between Government and Opposition over Rhodesia policy deepened sharply at Westminster yesterday. It became clear that Mrs Thatcher, the Conservative leader, passionately opposes British aid being given to Zambia against the Rhodesian air raids; Mr Callaghan made it known that he will not take part in the two-day Commons debate on Rhodesia next week.

The two issues are closely interlinked. Mrs Thatcher, moving with the tide of Conservative opinion, is closer than ever to backing Mr Ian Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, and his colleagues. She wants next week to debate current events in Rhodesia in the avowed hope of helping to move towards a settlement. She regards the Bingham report on sanctions as a "breakdown" which the Government wanted to be debated next week, as secondary. The Conservatives are railing an amendment intended to "crystallise" Government policy, and Mr Callaghan is using this as his reason for changing his mind about joining the debate.

So is there a "conspiracy" not to debate the Bingham report, between the Government and Opposition or simply by the Conservatives themselves?

The division between Government and Opposition over Rhodesia policy deepened sharply at Westminster yesterday. It became clear that Mrs Thatcher, the Conservative leader, passionately opposes British aid being given to Zambia against the Rhodesian air raids; Mr Callaghan made it known that he will not take part in the two-day Commons debate on Rhodesia next week.

The two issues are closely interlinked. Mrs Thatcher, moving with the tide of Conservative opinion, is closer than ever to backing Mr Ian Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, and his colleagues. She wants next week to debate current events in Rhodesia in the avowed hope of helping to move towards a settlement. She regards the Bingham report on sanctions as a "breakdown" which the Government wanted to be debated next week, as secondary. The Conservatives are railing an amendment intended to "crystallise" Government policy, and Mr Callaghan is using this as his reason for changing his mind about joining the debate.

So is there a "conspiracy" not to debate the Bingham report, between the Government and Opposition or simply by the Conservatives themselves?

The division between Government and Opposition over Rhodesia policy deepened sharply at Westminster yesterday. It became clear that Mrs Thatcher, the Conservative leader, passionately opposes British aid being given to Zambia against the Rhodesian air raids; Mr Callaghan made it known that he will not take part in the two-day Commons debate on Rhodesia next week.

The two issues are closely interlinked. Mrs Thatcher, moving with the tide of Conservative opinion, is closer than ever to backing Mr Ian Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, and his colleagues. She wants next week to debate current events in Rhodesia in the avowed hope of helping to move towards a settlement. She regards the Bingham report on sanctions as a "breakdown" which the Government wanted to be debated next week, as secondary. The Conservatives are railing an amendment intended to "crystallise" Government policy, and Mr Callaghan is using this as his reason for changing his mind about joining the debate.

So is there a "conspiracy" not to debate the Bingham report, between the Government and Opposition or simply by the Conservatives themselves?

The division between Government and Opposition over Rhodesia policy deepened sharply at Westminster yesterday. It became clear that Mrs Thatcher, the Conservative leader, passionately opposes British aid being given to Zambia against the Rhodesian air raids; Mr Callaghan made it known that he will not take part in the two-day Commons debate on Rhodesia next week.

The two issues are closely interlinked. Mrs Thatcher, moving with the tide of Conservative opinion, is closer than ever to backing Mr Ian Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, and his colleagues. She wants next week to debate current events in Rhodesia in the avowed hope of helping to move towards a settlement. She regards the Bingham report on sanctions as a "breakdown" which the Government wanted to be debated next week, as secondary. The Conservatives are railing an amendment intended to "crystallise" Government policy, and Mr Callaghan is using this as his reason for changing his mind about joining the debate.

So is there a "conspiracy" not to debate the Bingham report, between the Government and Opposition or simply by the Conservatives themselves?

The division between Government and Opposition over Rhodesia policy deepened sharply at Westminster yesterday. It became clear that Mrs Thatcher, the Conservative leader, passionately opposes British aid being given to Zambia against the Rhodesian air raids; Mr Callaghan made it known that he will not take part in the two-day Commons debate on Rhodesia next week.

The two issues are closely interlinked. Mrs Thatcher, moving with the tide of Conservative opinion, is closer than ever to backing Mr Ian Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, and his colleagues. She wants next week to debate current events in Rhodesia in the avowed hope of helping to move towards a settlement. She regards the Bingham report on sanctions as a "breakdown" which the Government wanted to be debated next week, as secondary. The Conservatives are railing an amendment intended to "crystallise" Government policy, and Mr Callaghan is using this as his reason for changing his mind about joining the debate.

So is there a "conspiracy" not to debate the Bingham report, between the Government and Opposition or simply by the Conservatives themselves?

The division between Government and Opposition over Rhodesia policy deepened sharply at Westminster yesterday. It became clear that Mrs Thatcher, the Conservative leader, passionately opposes British aid being given to Zambia against the Rhodesian air raids; Mr Callaghan made it known that he will not take part in the two-day Commons debate on Rhodesia next week.

The two issues are closely interlinked. Mrs Thatcher, moving with the tide of Conservative opinion, is closer than ever to backing Mr Ian Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, and his colleagues. She wants next week to debate current events in Rhodesia in the avowed hope of helping to move towards a settlement. She regards the Bingham report on sanctions as a "breakdown" which the Government wanted to be debated next week, as secondary. The Conservatives are railing an amendment intended to "crystallise" Government policy, and Mr Callaghan is using this as his reason for changing his mind about joining the debate.

So is there a "conspiracy" not to debate the Bingham report, between the Government and Opposition or simply by the Conservatives themselves?

The division between Government and Opposition over Rhodesia policy deepened sharply at Westminster yesterday. It became clear that Mrs Thatcher, the Conservative leader, passionately opposes British aid being given to Zambia against the Rhodesian air raids; Mr Callaghan made it known that he will not take part in the two-day Commons debate on Rhodesia next week.

The two issues are closely interlinked. Mrs Thatcher, moving with the tide of Conservative opinion, is closer than ever to backing Mr Ian Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, and his colleagues. She wants next week to debate current events in Rhodesia in the avowed hope of helping to move towards a settlement. She regards the Bingham report on sanctions as a "breakdown" which the Government wanted to be debated next week, as secondary. The Conservatives are railing an amendment intended to "crystallise" Government policy, and Mr Callaghan is using this as his reason for changing his mind about joining the debate.

So is there a "conspiracy" not to debate the Bingham report, between the Government and Opposition or simply by the Conservatives themselves?

and Opposition or simply by the Conservatives themselves?

The division between Government and Opposition over Rhodesia policy deepened sharply at Westminster yesterday. It became clear that Mrs Thatcher, the Conservative leader, passionately opposes British aid being given to Zambia against the Rhodesian air raids; Mr Callaghan made it known that he will not take part in the two-day Commons debate on Rhodesia next week.

The two issues are closely interlinked. Mrs Thatcher, moving with the tide of Conservative opinion, is closer than ever to backing Mr Ian Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, and his colleagues. She wants next week to debate current events in Rhodesia in the avowed hope of helping to move towards a settlement. She regards the Bingham report on sanctions as a "breakdown" which the Government wanted to be debated next week, as secondary. The Conservatives are railing an amendment intended to "crystallise" Government policy, and Mr Callaghan is using this as his reason for changing his mind about joining the debate.

So is there a "conspiracy" not to debate the Bingham report, between the Government and Opposition or simply by the Conservatives themselves?

The division between Government and Opposition over Rhodesia policy deepened sharply at Westminster yesterday. It became clear that Mrs Thatcher, the Conservative leader, passionately opposes British aid being given to Zambia against the Rhodesian air raids; Mr Callaghan made it known that he will not take part in the two-day Commons debate on Rhodesia next week.

The two issues are closely interlinked. Mrs Thatcher, moving with the tide of Conservative opinion, is closer than ever to backing Mr Ian Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, and his colleagues. She wants next week to debate current events in Rhodesia in the avowed hope of helping to move towards a settlement. She regards the Bingham report on sanctions as a "breakdown" which the Government wanted to be debated next week, as secondary. The Conservatives are railing an amendment intended to "crystallise" Government policy, and Mr Callaghan is using this as his reason for changing his mind about joining the debate.

So is there a "conspiracy" not to debate the Bingham report, between the Government and Opposition or simply by the Conservatives themselves?

The division between Government and Opposition over Rhodesia policy deepened sharply at Westminster yesterday. It became clear that Mrs Thatcher, the Conservative leader, passionately opposes British aid being given to Zambia against the Rhodesian air raids; Mr Callaghan made it known that he will not take part in the two-day Commons debate on Rhodesia next week.

The two issues are closely interlinked. Mrs Thatcher, moving with the tide of Conservative opinion, is closer than ever to backing Mr Ian Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, and his colleagues. She wants next week to debate current events in Rhodesia in the avowed hope of helping to move towards a settlement. She regards the Bingham report on sanctions as a "breakdown" which the Government wanted to be debated next week, as secondary. The Conservatives are railing an amendment intended to "crystallise" Government policy, and Mr Callaghan is using this as his reason for changing his mind about joining the debate.

So is there a "conspiracy" not to debate the Bingham report, between the Government and Opposition or simply by the Conservatives themselves?

The division between Government and Opposition over Rhodesia policy deepened sharply at Westminster yesterday. It became clear that Mrs Thatcher, the Conservative leader, passionately opposes British aid being given to Zambia against the Rhodesian air raids; Mr Callaghan made it known that he will not take part in the two-day Commons debate on Rhodesia next week.

The two issues are closely interlinked. Mrs Thatcher, moving with the tide of Conservative opinion, is closer than ever to backing Mr Ian Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, and his colleagues. She wants next week to debate current events in Rhodesia in the avowed hope of helping to move towards a settlement. She regards the Bingham report on sanctions as a "breakdown" which the Government wanted to be debated next week, as secondary. The Conservatives are railing an amendment intended to "crystallise" Government policy, and Mr Callaghan is using this as his reason for changing his mind about joining the debate.

So is there a "conspiracy" not to debate the Bingham report, between the Government and Opposition or simply by the Conservatives themselves?

The division between Government and Opposition over Rhodesia policy deepened sharply at Westminster yesterday. It became clear that Mrs Thatcher, the Conservative leader, passionately opposes British aid being given to Zambia against the Rhodesian air raids; Mr Callaghan made it known that he will not take part in the two-day Commons debate on Rhodesia next week.

The two issues are closely interlinked. Mrs Thatcher, moving with the tide of Conservative opinion, is closer than ever to backing Mr Ian Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, and his colleagues. She wants next week to debate current events in Rhodesia in the avowed hope of helping to move towards a settlement. She regards the Bingham report on sanctions as a "breakdown" which the Government wanted to be debated next week, as secondary. The Conservatives are railing an amendment intended to "crystallise" Government policy, and Mr Callaghan is using this as his reason for changing his mind about joining the debate.

So is there a "conspiracy" not to debate the Bingham report, between the Government and Opposition or simply by the Conservatives themselves?

The division between Government and Opposition over Rhodesia policy deepened sharply at Westminster yesterday. It became clear that Mrs Thatcher, the Conservative leader, passionately opposes British aid being given to Zambia against the Rhodesian air raids; Mr Callaghan made it known that he will not take part in the two-day Commons debate on Rhodesia next week.

The two issues are closely interlinked. Mrs Thatcher, moving with the tide of Conservative opinion, is closer than ever to backing Mr Ian Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, and his colleagues. She wants next week to debate current events in Rhodesia in the avowed hope of helping to move towards a settlement. She regards the Bingham report on sanctions as a "breakdown" which the Government wanted to be debated next week, as secondary. The Conservatives are railing an amendment intended to "crystallise" Government policy, and Mr Callaghan is using this as his reason for changing his mind about joining the debate.

So is there a "conspiracy" not to debate the Bingham report, between the Government and Opposition or simply by the Conservatives themselves?

The division between Government and Opposition over Rhodesia policy deepened sharply at Westminster yesterday. It became clear that Mrs Thatcher, the Conservative leader, passionately opposes British aid being given to Zambia against the Rhodesian air raids; Mr Callaghan made it known that he will not take part in the two-day Commons debate on Rhodesia next week.

The two issues are closely interlinked. Mrs Thatcher, moving with the tide of Conservative opinion, is closer than ever to backing Mr Ian Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, and his colleagues. She wants next week to debate current events in Rhodesia in the avowed hope of helping to move towards a settlement. She regards the Bingham report on sanctions as a "breakdown" which the Government wanted to be debated next week, as secondary. The Conservatives are railing an amendment intended to "crystallise" Government policy, and Mr Callaghan is using this as his reason for changing his mind about joining the debate.

So is there a "conspiracy" not to debate the Bingham report, between the Government and Opposition or simply by the Conservatives themselves?

The division between Government and Opposition over Rhodesia policy deepened sharply at Westminster yesterday. It became clear that Mrs Thatcher, the Conservative leader, passionately opposes British aid being given to Zambia against the Rhodesian air raids; Mr Callaghan made it known that he will not take part in the two-day Commons debate on Rhodesia next week.

The two issues are closely interlinked. Mrs Thatcher, moving with the tide of Conservative opinion, is closer than ever to backing Mr Ian Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, and his colleagues. She wants next week to debate current events in Rhodesia in the avowed hope of helping to move towards a settlement. She regards the Bingham report on sanctions as a "breakdown" which the Government wanted to be debated next week, as secondary. The Conservatives are railing an amendment intended to "crystallise" Government policy, and Mr Callaghan is using this as his reason for changing his mind about joining the debate.

So is there a "conspiracy" not to debate the Bingham report, between the Government and Opposition or simply by the Conservatives themselves?

and Opposition or simply by the Conservatives themselves?

The division between Government and Opposition over Rhodesia policy deepened sharply at Westminster yesterday. It became clear that Mrs Thatcher, the Conservative leader, passionately opposes British aid being given to Zambia against the Rhodesian air raids; Mr Callaghan made it known that he will not take part in the two-day Commons debate on Rhodesia next week.

The two issues are closely interlinked. Mrs Thatcher, moving with the tide of Conservative opinion, is closer than ever to backing Mr Ian Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, and his colleagues. She wants next week to debate current events in Rhodesia in the avowed hope of helping to move towards a settlement. She regards the Bingham report on sanctions as a "breakdown" which the Government wanted to be debated next week, as secondary. The Conservatives are railing an amendment intended to "crystallise" Government policy, and Mr Callaghan is using this as his reason for changing his mind about joining the debate.

So is there a "conspiracy" not to debate the Bingham report, between the Government and Opposition or simply by the Conservatives themselves?

The division between Government and Opposition over Rhodesia policy deepened sharply at Westminster yesterday. It became clear that Mrs Thatcher, the Conservative leader, passionately opposes British aid being given to Zambia against the Rhodesian air raids; Mr Callaghan made it known that he will not take part in the two-day Commons debate on Rhodesia next week.

The two issues are closely interlinked. Mrs Thatcher, moving with the tide of Conservative opinion, is closer than ever to backing Mr Ian Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, and his colleagues. She wants next week to debate current events in Rhodesia in the avowed hope of helping to move towards a settlement. She regards the Bingham report on sanctions as a "breakdown" which the Government wanted to be debated next week, as secondary. The Conservatives are railing an amendment intended to "crystallise" Government policy, and Mr Callaghan is using this as his reason for changing his mind about joining the debate.

So is there a "conspiracy" not to debate the Bingham report, between the Government and Opposition or simply by the Conservatives themselves?

The division between Government and Opposition over Rhodesia policy deepened sharply at Westminster yesterday. It became clear that Mrs Thatcher, the Conservative leader, passionately opposes British aid being given to Zambia against the Rhodesian air raids; Mr Callaghan made it known that he will not take part in the two-day Commons debate on Rhodesia next week.

The two issues are closely interlinked. Mrs Thatcher, moving with the tide of Conservative opinion, is closer than ever to backing Mr Ian Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, and his colleagues. She wants next week to debate current events in Rhodesia in the avowed hope of helping to move towards a settlement. She regards the Bingham report on sanctions as a "breakdown" which the Government wanted to be debated next week, as secondary. The Conservatives are railing an amendment intended to "crystallise" Government policy, and Mr Callaghan is using this as his reason for changing his mind about joining the debate.

So is there a "conspiracy" not to debate the Bingham report, between the Government and Opposition or simply by the Conservatives themselves?

The division between Government and Opposition over Rhodesia policy deepened sharply at Westminster yesterday. It became clear that Mrs Thatcher, the Conservative leader, passionately opposes British aid being given to Zambia against the Rhodesian air raids; Mr Callaghan made it known that he will not take part in the two-day Commons debate on Rhodesia next week.

The two issues are closely interlinked. Mrs Thatcher, moving with the tide of Conservative opinion, is closer than ever to backing Mr Ian Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, and his colleagues. She wants next week to debate current events in Rhodesia in the avowed hope of helping to move towards a settlement. She regards the Bingham report on sanctions as a "breakdown" which the Government wanted to be debated next week, as secondary. The Conservatives are railing an amendment intended to "crystallise" Government policy, and Mr Callaghan is using this as his reason for changing his mind about joining the debate.

So is there a "conspiracy" not to debate the Bingham report, between the Government and Opposition or simply by the Conservatives themselves?

The division between Government and Opposition over Rhodesia policy deepened sharply at Westminster yesterday. It became clear that Mrs Thatcher, the Conservative leader, passionately opposes British aid being given to Zambia against the Rhodesian air raids; Mr Callaghan made it known that he will not take part in the two-day Commons debate on Rhodesia next week.

The two issues are closely interlinked. Mrs Thatcher, moving with the tide of Conservative opinion, is closer than ever to backing Mr Ian Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, and his colleagues. She wants next week to debate current events in Rhodesia in the avowed hope of helping to move towards a settlement. She regards the Bingham report on sanctions as a "breakdown" which the Government wanted to be debated next week, as secondary. The Conservatives are railing an amendment intended to "crystallise" Government policy, and Mr Callaghan is using this as his reason for changing his mind about joining the debate.

So is there a "conspiracy" not to debate the Bingham report, between the Government and Opposition or simply by the Conservatives themselves?

The division between Government and Opposition over Rhodesia policy deepened sharply at Westminster yesterday. It became clear that Mrs Thatcher, the Conservative leader, passionately opposes British aid being given to Zambia against the Rhodesian air raids; Mr Callaghan made it known that he will not take part in the two-day Commons debate on Rhodesia next week.

The two issues are closely interlinked. Mrs Thatcher, moving with the tide of Conservative opinion, is closer than ever to backing Mr Ian Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, and his colleagues. She wants next week to debate current events in Rhodesia in the avowed hope of helping to move towards a settlement. She regards the Bingham report on sanctions as a "breakdown" which the Government wanted to be debated next week, as secondary. The Conservatives are railing an amendment intended to "crystallise" Government policy, and Mr Callaghan is using this as his reason for changing his mind about joining the debate.

So is there a "conspiracy" not to debate the Bingham report, between the Government and Opposition or simply by the Conservatives themselves?

The division between Government and Opposition over Rhodesia policy deepened sharply at Westminster yesterday. It became clear that Mrs Thatcher, the Conservative leader, passionately opposes British aid being given to Zambia against the Rhodesian air raids; Mr Callaghan made it known that he will not take part in the two-day Commons debate on Rhodesia next week.

The two issues are closely interlinked. Mrs Thatcher, moving with the tide of Conservative opinion, is closer than ever to backing Mr Ian Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, and his colleagues. She wants next week to debate current events in Rhodesia in the avowed hope of helping to move towards a settlement. She regards the Bingham report on sanctions as a "breakdown" which the Government wanted to be debated next week, as secondary. The Conservatives are railing an amendment intended to "crystallise" Government policy, and Mr Callaghan is using this as his reason for changing his mind about joining the debate.

So is there a "conspiracy" not to debate the Bingham report, between the Government and Opposition or simply by the Conservatives themselves?

The division between Government and Opposition over Rhodesia policy deepened sharply at Westminster yesterday. It became clear that Mrs Thatcher, the Conservative leader, passionately opposes British aid being given to Zambia against the Rhodesian air raids; Mr Callaghan made it known that he will not take part in the two-day Commons debate on Rhodesia next week.

The two issues are closely interlinked. Mrs Thatcher, moving with the tide of Conservative opinion, is closer than ever to backing Mr Ian Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, and his colleagues. She wants next week to debate current events in Rhodesia in the avowed hope of helping to move towards a settlement. She regards the Bingham report on sanctions as a "breakdown" which the Government wanted to be debated next week, as secondary. The Conservatives are railing an amendment intended to "crystallise" Government policy, and Mr Callaghan is using this as his reason for changing his mind about joining the debate.

So is there a "conspiracy" not to debate the Bingham report, between the Government and Opposition or simply by the Conservatives themselves?

Seat belts may be compulsory next year

By a Staff Reporter

The wearing of belts in the front seats of cars and light vans may be compulsory by next summer, the Department of Transport announced yesterday. But it would apply only to vehicles made after it became compulsory to fit them.

Vehicles made earlier would be exempt because they were not built to make the pressure of safety belts. The department said: "The Government will seek to introduce a Bill in the next few weeks. Its aim is to prevent an estimated thousand deaths and 10,000 road injuries each year."

Mr William Rogers, Secretary of State for Transport, said: "The Government will seek to introduce a Bill in the next few weeks. Its aim is to prevent an estimated thousand deaths and 10,000 road injuries each year."

Mr Rogers said: "The Government will seek to introduce a Bill in the next few weeks. Its aim is to prevent an estimated thousand deaths and 10,000 road injuries each year."

Mr Rogers said: "The Government will seek to introduce a Bill in the next few weeks. Its aim is to prevent an estimated thousand deaths and 10,000 road injuries each year."

Mr Rogers said: "The Government will seek to introduce a Bill in the next few weeks. Its aim is to prevent an estimated thousand deaths and 10,000 road injuries each year."

Mr Rogers said: "The Government will seek to introduce a Bill in the next few weeks. Its aim is to prevent an estimated thousand deaths and 10,000 road injuries each year."

Mr Rogers said: "The Government will seek to introduce a Bill in the next few weeks. Its aim is to prevent an estimated thousand deaths and 10,000 road injuries each year."

Mr Rogers said: "The Government will seek to introduce a Bill in the next few weeks. Its aim is to prevent an estimated thousand deaths and 10,000 road injuries each year."

Mr Rogers said: "The Government will seek to introduce a Bill in the next few weeks. Its aim is to prevent an estimated thousand deaths and 10,000 road injuries each year."

Mr Rogers said: "The Government will seek to introduce a Bill in the next few weeks. Its aim is to prevent an estimated thousand deaths and 10,000 road injuries each year."

Mr Rogers said: "The Government will seek to introduce a Bill in the next few weeks. Its aim is to prevent an estimated thousand deaths and 10,000 road injuries each year."

Mr Rogers said: "The Government will seek to introduce a Bill in the next few weeks. Its aim is to prevent an estimated thousand deaths and 10,000 road injuries each year."

Mr Rogers said: "The Government will seek to introduce a Bill in the next few weeks. Its aim is to prevent an estimated thousand deaths and 10,000 road injuries each year."

Mr Rogers said: "The Government will seek to introduce a Bill in the next few weeks. Its aim is to prevent an estimated thousand deaths and 10,000 road injuries each year."

Mr Rogers said: "The Government will seek to introduce a Bill in the next few weeks. Its aim is to prevent an estimated thousand deaths and 10,000 road injuries each year."

Mr Rogers said: "The Government will seek to introduce a Bill in the next few weeks. Its aim is to prevent an estimated thousand deaths and 10,000 road injuries each year."

Mr Rogers said: "The Government will seek to introduce a Bill in the next few weeks. Its aim is to prevent an estimated thousand deaths and 10,000 road injuries each year."

Mr Rogers said: "The Government will seek

HOME NEWS

Civil servants ready for fierce battle over 5% pay offer

By Christopher Thomas
Labour Reporter

The Government's rigid adherence to the 5 per cent pay policy is being challenged by more than 700,000 civil servants.

The immediate attack on pay comes from 540,000 non-industrial civil servants whose eight unions yesterday called for a 22-day strike to force the Government to raise the limit on the first condition of service from 5 to 7 per cent.

The scheme will have to be approved by each union after getting unanimous approval from the staff side of the National Whitley Council yesterday, but that is regarded as little more than a formality. Indeed, the chances are that the 5m will be increased.

The 173,000 industrial civil servants, most of whom are employed by the Ministry of Defence, are also expected to join the strike, although their pay agreement is not due until July, three months after the white-collar settlement.

The reckoning for industrial action will come probably early in February when the results will be known of the exhaustive exercise conducted by the Pay Research Unit in determining pay comparabilities between civil servants and equivalent workers in private industry.

The original plan, however, was for a £500,000 fighting fund. Each union is now being asked to earmark £2 for each member towards a fund that will be set up, it seems likely, the

floodings of the Pay Research Unit are being met by the limitations of the incomes policy. It looks certain that for the first time the collective industrial strength of civil service unions is soon to be tested. Mr Cery Cillman, general secretary of the Society of Civil and Public Servants, which represents 105,000 executive officers, predicted "chaos and turmoil" in the Civil Service.

Although strike-ravaging by union leaders before serious negotiations is to be expected, the mood on the forthcoming deal is unprecedented. Union leaders believe that if the pay research findings are ignored civil servants will lose faith in the system.

The pay research unit, whose evidence will be given to management and unions in the next few weeks, is bound to point to increases of five or six times the Cabinet's limit to bring some grades into line with private workers' pay.

The mood of militancy is not shared equally among the unions, but probably those that feel most strongly are the Civil and Public Services Association representing 23,000 clerical, grade workers, and the Society of Civil and Public Servants, which have contingency plans for industrial action in the light of the troubles at Ford, Vauxhall, and British Oxygen, that threatens to be the most embarrassing conflict in the Government's campaign for pay restraint.

More areas join action by social workers

The number of social workers on indefinite strike will rise to nearly 1,900 today when staff in Leeds, Sheffield and Knowsley stop work. A hundred in Gateshead will join them on Monday when a joint working party will meet to see an attempt to find a compromise to what has become the longest running industrial dispute involving social workers.

By Monday social workers in nine branches of the National and Local Government Officers' Association (NALGO) will be on strike in support of the union's policy that salaries and grades should be negotiated locally.

Although three local authorities have broken the employers' firm stand by agreeing to local negotiations, the joint working party is not expected to bring an early end to the dispute. The terms of reference have been rejected by most NALGO branches involved in industrial action.

Meeting today as Southern TV stays blacked out

Southern Television remained blacked out yesterday for the sixth consecutive day because of a dispute involving technicians at its Southampton headquarters.

The company said it was hoped a meeting between representatives of the union and the commercial television company would be held today to resolve the dispute, which is about overtime and productivity payments.

Hen cull abandoned

A plan to kill 2,500,000 laying hens and raise egg prices by 10p a dozen was dropped last night because the Eggs Authority said there was not enough support from producers. The cull was proposed in August when producers' losses were more than £2m a week because of surpluses of hens and eggs.

Unions say Vauxhall 8pc offer is final

By Donald MacIntyre
and Clifford Webb

Vauxhall last night made a final improvement to its previous 7.25 per cent pay offer to 8 per cent.

The move came as workers at one of the smallest Ford plants, meeting on the eve of decisions by most of their 57,000 workmates voted to reject their pay offer.

The Vauxhall offer, which would mean an increase averaging more than 8 per cent, came after day-long talks involving national officers of the three main unions recognized by the company.

Neither side would divulge details but it is understood that the offer on a "performance related supplement" payable from the annual settlement date in September has been increased from £1.23 to £2 a week.

The national officials effectively endorsed the offer, which will be put to plant meetings in the next 10 days, by accepting that it was the last that Vauxhall was prepared to make.

Mr Gerald Russell, executive member of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, said: "We believe we have gone as far as we can in the negotiations. We think the members are going to have to accept that position."

It is understood that subject to production levels being maintained, the £2 supplement would be consolidated to basic rate, with an extra 60p a week for skilled workers after two months. That would form the first part of a productivity deal that might generate a total of up to £10 per week.

Yesterday's meeting of 450 workers at the Ford component plant at Woolwich solidly supported the union negotiators' final offer. But neither side was prepared to regard the vote as a reliable pointer to the mass meetings today at Dagenham, Halewood, Southampton and Slough.

British Leyland is offering its 100,000 car workers a pay increase roughly in line with Ford's latest offer of 16.5 per cent. But the company emphasized last night that the basic increase of 5 per cent does not breach the pay guidelines. The rest of the package, amounting to a total of about £12 a week, is accounted for by a once-for-all pay rise.

Shoppers at Leyland's two main car plants, Longbridge and Cowley, were given details yesterday at meetings with plant management.

Walk out threat: The Leyland offer, brought an immediate reaction from the company's transmission factory in Dursley, Gloucestershire, where nearly 3,000 workers voted to walk out at midday today (the Press Association reports).

Strathclyde to consider all applications by single people on merits Council opens a door to adoption by men

By Pat Healy
Social Services Correspondent

Strathclyde Council decided yesterday to treat applications to adopt children by single men or women on their merits. It is believed to be the first local authority to declare its intentions. The decision comes after a lengthy discussion by officials and authorities on adoption, child psychiatry, law and sociology.

Adoption of children by unrelated single men has been possible only since the Children Act, 1975, although a few single women have been able to adopt before. Two voluntary organizations, Parents for Children and the Glasgow new families project

of Dr Barnardo's, are considering adoption applications from men.

Mr Albert Long, chairman of Strathclyde council, said last night: "For a small number of children, adoption by a single person, we feel, could provide the opportunity of a secure family life in the community which may not otherwise have been possible."

"Not to consider single applicants may not be in the best interests of a few children in our care. We do not expect many applications from single people; perhaps two or three a year."

Strathclyde has placed three or four children with single women in the past decade, but has no direct applications at present from single men. However, the application from a

man being handled by Dr Barnardo's in Glasgow involves a child in the care of Strathclyde. The council has 700 children, mainly of school age, in long-term residential care for whom it is seeking family homes in the community.

Mr Long emphasized last night that the main objective of the region's six adoption case committees would continue to be finding couples to adopt children who would otherwise remain in residential care. To any assessment of an individual's suitability there would be built-in safeguards. Cases reached the committee stage only after consideration by social workers. Babies would not be considered for adoption by single people.

Single men hoping to adopt children were handicapped, Mr

Long said as Scottish "boarded out" regulations prevented them from fostering unrelated children.

"There seems to be a glaring anomaly here which should be rectified," he said. "It may be more appropriate to consider fostering first, when there would be help, support and supervision from the social work department, with adoption as a possibility later on. But in the case of single men the law just does not permit this."

Strathclyde's decision was welcomed by the Association of British Adoption and Fostering Agencies. It said comparatively few children, mostly teenagers, would benefit from being adopted by single men and there were adequate safeguards.

Fairford is confirmed as tanker base

By Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent

The Ministry of Defence confirmed the choice of Fairford, in Gloucestershire, for 15 additional tanker aircraft that the Royal Air Force will station in Britain.

That was announced by Frederick Mulley, Secretary of Defence, yesterday in reply to Mr Nicholas the Conservative MP's constituency includes the area.

The choice of Fairford, announced by the Ministry of Defence, comes after consultation with local authorities. Mr Mulley said: "We have now carefully and systematically considered all the factors that could be affected by this, but in my view the choice has been made in the light of the RAF's earlier choice for the KC135, the short and long term resources spent on the aircraft elsewhere in the RAF's fleet."

He promised the Ministry would reply to particular points the local councils. Measures to meet demands have been agreed with the United States Government and others would be decided.

Consultations would about the new needed on the base. Any other matters in connection with the base, such as the need for a furtherment of the base.

Fairford, a former airfield and more used for test flying, was chosen by the Ministry after a long process. The RAF's original plan was to use Fairford as a base for the KC135, but this was rejected by the local community because of the noise and because of the effort to build a new runway.

The choice of Fairford, announced by the Ministry of Defence, comes after consultation with local authorities. Mr Mulley said: "We have now carefully and systematically considered all the factors that could be affected by this, but in my view the choice has been made in the light of the RAF's earlier choice for the KC135, the short and long term resources spent on the aircraft elsewhere in the RAF's fleet."

He promised the Ministry would reply to particular points the local councils. Measures to meet demands have been agreed with the United States Government and others would be decided.

Consultations would about the new needed on the base. Any other matters in connection with the base, such as the need for a furtherment of the base.

Fairford, a former airfield and more used for test flying, was chosen by the Ministry after a long process. The RAF's original plan was to use Fairford as a base for the KC135, but this was rejected by the local community because of the noise and because of the effort to build a new runway.

The choice of Fairford, announced by the Ministry of Defence, comes after consultation with local authorities. Mr Mulley said: "We have now carefully and systematically considered all the factors that could be affected by this, but in my view the choice has been made in the light of the RAF's earlier choice for the KC135, the short and long term resources spent on the aircraft elsewhere in the RAF's fleet."

He promised the Ministry would reply to particular points the local councils. Measures to meet demands have been agreed with the United States Government and others would be decided.

Consultations would about the new needed on the base. Any other matters in connection with the base, such as the need for a furtherment of the base.

Fairford, a former airfield and more used for test flying, was chosen by the Ministry after a long process. The RAF's original plan was to use Fairford as a base for the KC135, but this was rejected by the local community because of the noise and because of the effort to build a new runway.

The choice of Fairford, announced by the Ministry of Defence, comes after consultation with local authorities. Mr Mulley said: "We have now carefully and systematically considered all the factors that could be affected by this, but in my view the choice has been made in the light of the RAF's earlier choice for the KC135, the short and long term resources spent on the aircraft elsewhere in the RAF's fleet."

He promised the Ministry would reply to particular points the local councils. Measures to meet demands have been agreed with the United States Government and others would be decided.

Consultations would about the new needed on the base. Any other matters in connection with the base, such as the need for a furtherment of the base.

Fairford, a former airfield and more used for test flying, was chosen by the Ministry after a long process. The RAF's original plan was to use Fairford as a base for the KC135, but this was rejected by the local community because of the noise and because of the effort to build a new runway.

The choice of Fairford, announced by the Ministry of Defence, comes after consultation with local authorities. Mr Mulley said: "We have now carefully and systematically considered all the factors that could be affected by this, but in my view the choice has been made in the light of the RAF's earlier choice for the KC135, the short and long term resources spent on the aircraft elsewhere in the RAF's fleet."

He promised the Ministry would reply to particular points the local councils. Measures to meet demands have been agreed with the United States Government and others would be decided.

Consultations would about the new needed on the base. Any other matters in connection with the base, such as the need for a furtherment of the base.

Fairford, a former airfield and more used for test flying, was chosen by the Ministry after a long process. The RAF's original plan was to use Fairford as a base for the KC135, but this was rejected by the local community because of the noise and because of the effort to build a new runway.

The choice of Fairford, announced by the Ministry of Defence, comes after consultation with local authorities. Mr Mulley said: "We have now carefully and systematically considered all the factors that could be affected by this, but in my view the choice has been made in the light of the RAF's earlier choice for the KC135, the short and long term resources spent on the aircraft elsewhere in the RAF's fleet."

He promised the Ministry would reply to particular points the local councils. Measures to meet demands have been agreed with the United States Government and others would be decided.

Consultations would about the new needed on the base. Any other matters in connection with the base, such as the need for a furtherment of the base.

Fairford, a former airfield and more used for test flying, was chosen by the Ministry after a long process. The RAF's original plan was to use Fairford as a base for the KC135, but this was rejected by the local community because of the noise and because of the effort to build a new runway.

The choice of Fairford, announced by the Ministry of Defence, comes after consultation with local authorities. Mr Mulley said: "We have now carefully and systematically considered all the factors that could be affected by this, but in my view the choice has been made in the light of the RAF's earlier choice for the KC135, the short and long term resources spent on the aircraft elsewhere in the RAF's fleet."

He promised the Ministry would reply to particular points the local councils. Measures to meet demands have been agreed with the United States Government and others would be decided.

Consultations would about the new needed on the base. Any other matters in connection with the base, such as the need for a furtherment of the base.

Fairford, a former airfield and more used for test flying, was chosen by the Ministry after a long process. The RAF's original plan was to use Fairford as a base for the KC135, but this was rejected by the local community because of the noise and because of the effort to build a new runway.

The choice of Fairford, announced by the Ministry of Defence, comes after consultation with local authorities. Mr Mulley said: "We have now carefully and systematically considered all the factors that could be affected by this, but in my view the choice has been made in the light of the RAF's earlier choice for the KC135, the short and long term resources spent on the aircraft elsewhere in the RAF's fleet."

He promised the Ministry would reply to particular points the local councils. Measures to meet demands have been agreed with the United States Government and others would be decided.

Consultations would about the new needed on the base. Any other matters in connection with the base, such as the need for a furtherment of the base.

Fairford, a former airfield and more used for test flying, was chosen by the Ministry after a long process. The RAF's original plan was to use Fairford as a base for the KC135, but this was rejected by the local community because of the noise and because of the effort to build a new runway.

The choice of Fairford, announced by the Ministry of Defence, comes after consultation with local authorities. Mr Mulley said: "We have now carefully and systematically considered all the factors that could be affected by this, but in my view the choice has been made in the light of the RAF's earlier choice for the KC135, the short and long term resources spent on the aircraft elsewhere in the RAF's fleet."

He promised the Ministry would reply to particular points the local councils. Measures to meet demands have been agreed with the United States Government and others would be decided.

Consultations would about the new needed on the base. Any other matters in connection with the base, such as the need for a furtherment of the base.

Fairford, a former airfield and more used for test flying, was chosen by the Ministry after a long process. The RAF's original plan was to use Fairford as a base for the KC135, but this was rejected by the local community because of the noise and because of the effort to build a new runway.

The choice of Fairford, announced by the Ministry of Defence, comes after consultation with local authorities. Mr Mulley said: "We have now carefully and systematically considered all the factors that could be affected by this, but in my view the choice has been made in the light of the RAF's earlier choice for the KC135, the short and long term resources spent on the aircraft elsewhere in the RAF's fleet."

He promised the Ministry would reply to particular points the local councils. Measures to meet demands have been agreed with the United States Government and others would be decided.

Consultations would about the new needed on the base. Any other matters in connection with the base, such as the need for a furtherment of the base.

Fairford, a former airfield and more used for test flying, was chosen by the Ministry after a long process. The RAF's original plan was to use Fairford as a base for the KC135, but this was rejected by the local community because of the noise and because of the effort to build a new runway.

The choice of Fairford, announced by the Ministry of Defence, comes after consultation with local authorities. Mr Mulley said: "We have now carefully and systematically considered all the factors that could be affected by this, but in my view the choice has been made in the light of the RAF's earlier choice for the KC135, the short and long term resources spent on the aircraft elsewhere in the RAF's fleet."

He promised the Ministry would reply to particular points the local councils. Measures to meet demands have been agreed with the United States Government and others would be decided.

Consultations would about the new needed on the base. Any other matters in connection with the base, such as the need for a furtherment of the base.

Fairford, a former airfield and more used for test flying, was chosen by the Ministry after a long process. The RAF's original plan was to use Fairford as a base for the KC135, but this was rejected by the local community because of the noise and because of the effort to build a new runway.

The choice of Fairford, announced by the Ministry of Defence, comes after consultation with local authorities. Mr Mulley said: "We have now carefully and systematically considered all the factors that could be affected by this, but in my view the choice has been made in the light of the RAF's earlier choice for the KC135, the short and long term resources spent on the aircraft elsewhere in the RAF's fleet."

He promised the Ministry would reply to particular points the local councils. Measures to meet demands have been agreed with the United States Government and others would be decided.

Consultations would about the new needed on the base. Any other matters in connection with the base, such as the need for a furtherment of the base.

Fairford, a former airfield and more used for test flying, was chosen by the Ministry after a long process. The RAF's original plan was to use Fairford as a base for the KC135, but this was rejected by the local community because of the noise and because of the effort to build a new runway.

The choice of Fairford, announced by the Ministry of Defence, comes after consultation with local authorities. Mr Mulley said: "We have now carefully and systematically considered all the factors that could be affected by this, but in my view the choice has been made in the light of the RAF's earlier choice for the KC135, the short and long term resources spent on the aircraft elsewhere in the RAF's fleet."

He promised the Ministry would reply to particular points the local councils. Measures to meet demands have been agreed with the United States Government and others would be decided.

Consultations would about the new needed on the base. Any other matters in connection with the base, such as the need for a furtherment of the base.

Fairford, a former airfield and more used for test flying, was chosen by the Ministry after a long process. The RAF's original plan was to use Fairford as a base for the KC135, but this was rejected by the local community because of the noise and because of the effort to build a new runway.

The choice of Fairford, announced by the Ministry of Defence, comes after consultation with local authorities. Mr Mulley said: "We have now carefully and systematically considered all the factors that could be affected by this, but in my view the choice has been made in the light of the RAF's earlier choice for the KC135, the short and long term resources spent on the aircraft elsewhere in the RAF's fleet."

He promised the Ministry would reply to particular points the local councils. Measures to meet demands have been agreed with the United States Government and others would be decided.

Consultations would about the new needed on the base. Any other matters in connection with the base, such as the need for a furtherment of the base.

Fairford, a former airfield and more used for test flying, was chosen by the Ministry after a long process. The RAF's original plan was to use Fairford as a base for the KC135, but this was rejected by the local community because of the noise and because of the effort to build a new runway.

The choice of Fairford, announced by the Ministry of Defence, comes after consultation with local authorities. Mr Mulley said: "We have now carefully and systematically considered all the factors that could be affected by this, but in my view the choice has been made in the light of the RAF's earlier choice for the KC135, the short and long term resources spent on the aircraft elsewhere in the RAF's fleet."

He promised the Ministry would reply to particular points the local councils. Measures to meet demands have been agreed with the United States Government and others would be decided.

Consultations would about the new needed on the base. Any other matters in connection with the base, such as the need for a furtherment of the base.

Fairford, a former airfield and more used for test flying, was chosen by the Ministry after a long process. The RAF's original plan was to use Fairford as a base for the KC135, but this was rejected by the local community because of the noise and because of the effort to build a new runway.

The choice of Fairford, announced by the Ministry of Defence, comes after consultation with local authorities. Mr Mulley said: "We have now carefully and systematically considered all the factors that could be affected by this, but in my view the choice has been made in the light of the RAF's earlier choice for the KC135, the short and long term resources spent on the aircraft elsewhere in the RAF's fleet."

He promised the Ministry would reply to particular points the local councils. Measures to meet demands have been agreed with the United States Government and others would be decided.

Consultations would about the new needed on the base. Any other matters in connection with the base, such as the need for a furtherment of the base.

Fairford, a former airfield and more used for test flying, was chosen by the Ministry after a long process. The RAF's original plan was to use Fairford as a base for the KC135, but this was rejected by the local community because of the noise and because of the effort to build a new runway.

No reorganization of NHS before election

By Hugh Noyes
Parliamentary Correspondent

The planned reorganization of the National Health Service cannot be started during the present session of Parliament, Mr James Callaghan disclosed in the Commons yesterday.

That means there will be no reorganization before the next general election.

As stated in *The Times* during the Labour Party conference in Blackpool, and confirmed yesterday by the Prime Minister, there could be no legislation until the Government has seen the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Health Service.

Mr Callaghan, who was intervening on the second day of the debate on the Queen's Speech, said the royal commission would not be reporting for several months and any reorganization would be subject to its recommendations.

Both sides of the House expressed concern over the recent industrial disputes in the health service. Mr David Ennals, Secretary of State for Social Services, said the difficulties were enormous and there were no easy answers. It was unrealistic to suppose that they could impose some requirements that people working in the health service should forswear the normal rights of trade unionists.

But, he added, those who chose to work in the service had a special responsibility to those they served and to the people. Human health and life were at stake and it could not be right to risk lives and to cause suffering as an indication of industrial muscle. He hoped that new procedures being drawn up would minimize disputes.

Mr Patrick Jenkin, opposition spokesman on the health service, wondered whether Britain had reached such a level of moral bankruptcy that it was accepted with a resigned shrug that one man's pay claim should be another man's coffin. He condemned all strikes in the health service.

The Secretary of State, he said, had been thrashing about in frenzied futility, blaming everything except his own disorganization.

Mr Jenkin suggested that the aim should be some kind of patients' charter, which would mean improving negotiating procedures.

Parliamentary report, page 4

The planned reorganization of the National Health Service cannot be started during the present session of Parliament, Mr James Callaghan disclosed in the Commons yesterday.

That means there will be no reorganization before the next general election.

As stated in *The Times* during the Labour Party conference in Blackpool, and confirmed yesterday by the Prime Minister, there could be no legislation until the Government has seen the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Health Service.

Mr Callaghan, who was intervening on the second day of the debate on the Queen's Speech, said the royal commission would not be reporting for several months and any reorganization would be subject to its recommendations.

Both sides of the House expressed concern over the recent industrial disputes in the health service. Mr David Ennals, Secretary of State for Social Services, said the difficulties were enormous and there were no easy answers. It was unrealistic to suppose that they could impose some requirements that people working in the health service should forswear the normal rights of trade unionists.

The planned reorganization of the National Health Service cannot be started during the present session of Parliament, Mr James Callaghan disclosed in the Commons yesterday.

That means there will be no reorganization before the next general election.

As stated in *The Times* during the Labour Party conference in Blackpool, and confirmed yesterday by the Prime Minister, there could be no legislation until the Government has seen the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Health Service.

Mr Callaghan, who was intervening on the second day of the debate on the Queen's Speech, said the royal commission would not be reporting for several months and any reorganization would be subject to its recommendations.

Both sides of the House expressed concern over the recent industrial disputes in the health service. Mr David Ennals, Secretary of State for Social Services, said the difficulties were enormous and there were no easy answers. It was unrealistic to suppose that they could impose some requirements that people working in the health service should forswear the normal rights of trade unionists.

The planned reorganization of the National Health Service cannot be started during the present session of Parliament, Mr James Callaghan disclosed in the Commons yesterday.

That means there will be no reorganization before the next general election.

As stated in *The Times* during the Labour Party conference in Blackpool, and confirmed yesterday by the Prime Minister, there could be no legislation until the Government has seen the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Health Service.

Mr Callaghan, who was intervening on the second day of the debate on the Queen's Speech, said the royal commission would not be reporting for several months and any reorganization would be subject to its recommendations.

Both sides of the House expressed concern over the recent industrial disputes in the health service. Mr David Ennals, Secretary of State for Social Services, said the difficulties were enormous and there were no easy answers. It was unrealistic to suppose that they could impose some requirements that people working in the health service should forswear the normal rights of trade unionists.

The planned reorganization of the National Health Service cannot be started during the present session of Parliament, Mr James Callaghan disclosed in the Commons yesterday.

That means there will be no reorganization before the next general election.

As stated in *The Times* during the Labour Party conference in Blackpool, and confirmed yesterday by the Prime Minister, there could be no legislation until the Government has seen the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Health Service.

Mr Callaghan, who was intervening on the second day of the debate on the Queen's Speech, said the royal commission would not be reporting for several months and any reorganization would be subject to its recommendations.

Both sides of the House expressed concern over the recent industrial disputes in the health service. Mr David Ennals, Secretary of State for Social Services, said the difficulties were enormous and there were no easy answers. It was unrealistic to suppose that they could impose some requirements that people working in the health service should forswear the normal rights of trade unionists.

The planned reorganization of the National Health Service cannot be started during the present session of Parliament, Mr James Callaghan disclosed in the Commons yesterday.

That means there will be no reorganization before the next general election.

As stated in *The Times* during the Labour Party conference in Blackpool, and confirmed yesterday by the Prime Minister, there could be no legislation until the Government has seen the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Health Service.

Mr Callaghan, who was intervening on the second day of the debate on the Queen's Speech, said the royal commission would not be reporting for several months and any reorganization would be subject to its recommendations.

Both sides of the House expressed concern over the recent industrial disputes in the health service. Mr David Ennals, Secretary of State for Social Services, said the difficulties were enormous and there were no easy answers. It was unrealistic to suppose that they could impose some requirements that people working in the health service should forswear the normal rights of trade unionists.

The planned reorganization of the National Health Service cannot be started during the present session of Parliament, Mr James Callaghan disclosed in the Commons yesterday.

That means there will be no reorganization before the next general election.

As stated in *The Times* during the Labour Party conference in Blackpool, and confirmed yesterday by the Prime Minister, there could be no legislation until the Government has seen the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Health Service.

Mr Callaghan, who was intervening on the second day of the debate on the Queen's Speech, said the royal commission would not be reporting for several months and any reorganization would be subject to its recommendations.

Both sides of the House expressed concern over the recent industrial disputes in the health service. Mr David Ennals, Secretary of State for Social Services, said the difficulties were enormous and there were no easy answers. It was unrealistic to suppose that they could impose some requirements that people working in the health service should forswear the normal rights of trade unionists.

The planned reorganization of the National Health Service cannot be started during the present session of Parliament, Mr James Callaghan disclosed in the Commons yesterday.

That means there will be no reorganization before the next general election.

As stated in *The Times* during the Labour Party conference in Blackpool, and confirmed yesterday by the Prime Minister, there could be no legislation until the Government has seen the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Health Service.

Mr Callaghan, who was intervening on the second day of the debate on the Queen's Speech, said the royal commission would not be reporting for several months and any reorganization would be subject to its recommendations.

Both sides of the House expressed concern over the recent industrial disputes in the health service. Mr David Ennals, Secretary of State for Social Services, said the difficulties were enormous and there were no easy answers. It was unrealistic to suppose that they could impose some requirements that people working in the health service should forswear the normal rights of trade unionists.

The planned reorganization of the National Health Service cannot be started during the present session of Parliament, Mr James Callaghan disclosed in the Commons yesterday.

That means there will be no reorganization before the next general election.

As stated in *The Times* during the Labour Party conference in Blackpool, and confirmed yesterday by the Prime Minister, there could be no legislation until the Government has seen the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Health Service.

Mr Callaghan, who was intervening on the second day of the debate on the Queen's Speech, said the royal commission would not be reporting for several months and any reorganization would be subject to its recommendations.

Both sides of the House expressed concern over the recent industrial disputes in the health service. Mr David Ennals, Secretary of State for Social Services, said the difficulties were enormous and there were no easy answers. It was unrealistic to suppose that they could impose some requirements that people working in the health service should forswear the normal rights of trade unionists.

The planned reorganization of the National Health Service cannot be started during the present session of Parliament, Mr James Callaghan disclosed in the Commons yesterday.

That means there will be no reorganization before the next general election.

As stated in *The Times* during the Labour Party conference in Blackpool, and confirmed yesterday by the Prime Minister, there could be no legislation until the Government has seen the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Health Service.

Mr Callaghan, who was intervening on the second day of the debate on the Queen's Speech, said the royal commission would not be reporting for several months and any reorganization would be subject to its recommendations.

Both sides of the House expressed concern over the recent industrial disputes in the health service. Mr David Ennals, Secretary of State for Social Services, said the difficulties were enormous and there were no easy answers. It was unrealistic to suppose that they could impose some requirements that people working in the health service should forswear the normal rights of trade unionists.

The planned reorganization of the National Health Service cannot be started during the present session of Parliament, Mr James Callaghan disclosed in the Commons yesterday.

That means there will be no reorganization before the next general election.

As stated in *The Times* during the Labour Party conference in Blackpool, and confirmed yesterday by the Prime Minister, there could be no legislation until the Government has seen the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Health Service.

Mr Callaghan, who was intervening on the second day of the debate on the Queen's Speech, said the royal commission would not be reporting for several months and any reorganization would be subject to its recommendations.

Both sides of the House expressed concern over the recent industrial disputes in the health service. Mr David Ennals, Secretary of State for Social Services, said the difficulties were enormous and there were no easy answers. It was unrealistic to suppose that they could impose some requirements that people working in the health service should forswear the normal rights of trade unionists.

The planned reorganization of the National Health Service cannot be started during the present session of Parliament, Mr James Callaghan disclosed in the Commons yesterday.

That means there will be no reorganization before the next general election.

As stated in *The Times* during the Labour Party conference in Blackpool, and confirmed yesterday by the Prime Minister, there could be no legislation until the Government has seen the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Health Service.

Mr Callaghan, who was intervening on the second day of the debate on the Queen's Speech, said the royal commission would not be reporting for several months and any reorganization would be subject to its recommendations.

Both sides of the House expressed concern over the recent industrial disputes in the health service. Mr David Ennals, Secretary of State for Social Services, said the difficulties were enormous and there were no easy answers. It was unrealistic to suppose that they could impose some requirements that people working in the health service should forswear the normal rights of trade unionists.

The planned reorganization of the National Health Service cannot be started during the present session of Parliament, Mr James Callaghan disclosed in the Commons yesterday.

That means there will be no reorganization before the next general election.

As stated in *The Times* during the Labour Party conference in Blackpool, and confirmed yesterday by the Prime Minister, there could be no legislation until the Government has seen the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Health Service.

Mr Callaghan, who was intervening on the second day of the debate on the Queen's Speech, said the royal commission would not be reporting for several months and any reorganization would be subject to its recommendations.

Both sides of the House expressed concern over the recent industrial disputes in the health service. Mr David Ennals, Secretary of State for Social Services, said the difficulties were enormous and there were no easy answers. It was unrealistic to suppose that they could impose some requirements that people working in the health service should forswear the normal rights of trade unionists.

The planned reorganization of the National Health Service cannot be started during the present session of Parliament, Mr James Callaghan disclosed in the Commons yesterday.

That means there will be no reorganization before the next general election.

As stated in *The Times* during the Labour Party conference in Blackpool, and confirmed yesterday by the Prime Minister, there could be no legislation until the Government has seen the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Health Service.

Mr Callaghan, who was intervening on the second day of the debate on the Queen's Speech, said the royal commission would not be reporting for several months and any reorganization would be subject to its recommendations.

Both sides of the House expressed concern over the recent industrial disputes in the health service. Mr David Ennals, Secretary of State for Social Services, said the difficulties were enormous and there were no easy answers. It was unrealistic to suppose that they could impose some requirements that people working in the health service should forswear the normal rights of trade unionists.

The planned reorganization of the National Health Service cannot be started during the present session of Parliament, Mr James Callaghan disclosed in the Commons yesterday.

That means there will be no reorganization before the next general election.

As stated in *The Times* during the Labour Party conference in Blackpool, and confirmed yesterday by the Prime Minister, there could be no legislation until the Government has seen the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Health Service.

Mr Callaghan, who was intervening on the second day of the debate on the Queen's Speech, said the royal commission would not be reporting for several months and any reorganization would be subject to its recommendations.

Both sides of the House expressed concern over the recent industrial disputes in the health service. Mr David Ennals, Secretary of State for Social Services, said the difficulties were enormous and there were no easy answers. It was unrealistic to suppose that they could impose some requirements that people working in the health service should forswear the normal rights of trade unionists.

The planned reorganization of the National Health Service cannot be started during the present session of Parliament, Mr James Callaghan disclosed in the Commons yesterday.

That means there will be no reorganization before the next general election.

A British advance in microprocessor usage TELESOFTWARE

Has British Management the will to exploit it?

The race is on to fit micros to new needs. Three key British breakthroughs at present put Britain ahead of the field.

1st Prestel, the Post Office's viewdata service linking home TV sets and other terminals, via the telephone, to central files.

2nd Viewdata Terminal Programming, CAP-CPP's telesoftware, -which enables those central files to hold computer programs for users.

3rd CAP-CPP's MicroCobol - a language which makes the same programs effective for users of different makes of microprocessor.

The use of the microprocessor.

An empty, naked micro has little value. It needs to be boxed to fit it to an application. Many of the newer applications depend upon the user having, readily available, selective information and software to apply the device to a particular purpose. For example an "intelligent" TV set can look up a library, play games, book hotels, order goods, record stock movements and keep a ledger, providing it is linked to the necessary data and programs.

The need for software.

Viewdata is the first national distribution service for the selective purchase of information to home TV sets and office terminals, at a cost related to local telephone calls. Our VTP telesoftware extends that service to the selective purchase of software and information by users of "intelligent" terminals, minicomputers and other micro-based devices. Such extension is only meaningful if the software for distribution will run on a great variety of devices using different micros. MicroCobol is the first of a new breed of hardware-independent programming languages built by CAP-CPP, a company that does not sell hardware.

The benefits.

Nearly all TV sets and office display units, plus many other industrial devices, will soon be based on micros that could be linked to the telephone. VTP enables viewdata to be exploited by the sale of locally-processed information by publishers, vendors and government (e.g. hotel availability and flight schedules by travel agents). The same service will be used by businesses to link their central computers to terminals in foremen's offices, branches, or agents' homes (e.g. mail-order houses for their sales agents, insurance companies for their field staff, merchants for their stores and production managers for their shop floors). It also provides an opportunity for British manufacturers to build electronic products that take advantage of this unique service.

Notice, viewdata has been sold abroad, thus opening the door for other exports.

These breakthroughs make a new marketplace for your products or services, plus

- * a selling platform
- * a vehicle for disseminating your company information
- * a data/software link to agents/branches
- * customer support for your micro-based devices
- * export opportunities.

But first you have to prepare for this market. That will take time - so start now before foreign competition catches up.

CAP-CPP can help you.

CAP-CPP is the software house that drew on 16 years of computing experience on over 2000 projects to develop the necessary software tools for this market. CAP-CPP'S VTP and MicroCobol are working now and they are backed by the

skills of 900 people - consultants, engineers, programmers. The group provides advice and programs for the exploitation of computers of all sizes. It does not sell computer hardware, but will help its clients buy and prepare the right equipment for their purpose.

A starting need is to prepare sample viewdata pages and a demonstration to explore the market, clarify objectives and to show management. In the next stage, pages and programs must be refined, checked-out and test marketed. Finally when your goal is certain the complete service must be commissioned.

For full information contact:-
VTP Services, CAP-CPP,
CAP House, 14/15 Great James Street,
London WC1N 3DY. Tel: 01-242 0021.

VTP will be demonstrated in London at the Viewdata Seminar in the Piccadilly Hotel, 21st-23rd November, 1978.

CAP-CPP



"Now is the time to explore the role of our VTP telesoftware in your business. Our consultants, engineers and programmers have the means of helping your company create profits, jobs and exports through its exploitation"

Alex d'Agapeyeff
CHAIRMAN CAP-CPP

HOME NEWS

Only 2% of employers 'train women for formerly male jobs'

By Annabel Ferriman

Only 2 per cent of employers have trained or encouraged women to take jobs in traditionally male areas, according to a survey of 575 of Britain's largest companies carried out by the Equal Opportunities Commission.

The commission says in a report, to be published next week, that it finds the survey results largely disappointing. Most big employers had taken steps to avoid unlawful discrimination, but few had shown understanding of the root causes and the concept of indirect discrimination.

The survey is to be used at regional seminars being run by the commission for industrialists and trade unionists, the first of which is opening in London today. The others are to be held in Nottingham, Manchester, Leeds, Cardiff and Birmingham.

Only seven employers of the 575 who replied to the survey had made use of the clauses in the Sex Discrimination Act that make positive discrimination lawful in certain circumstances. Employers may provide special training facilities for women and encourage them to apply for certain jobs if they have been under-represented in those jobs in the past.

Most of the examples of lawful positive discrimination given by companies consisted of positive encouragement to women in management, but one employer mentioned positive action for women seeking applicants for its craft and technician training.

The commission commends Rolls-Royce for encouraging girls to take up apprenticeships and a Lloyd's bank for implementing a management development programme "which is particularly useful to women

in their late twenties and early thirties".

It criticizes trade union attitudes as a barrier to such progress. "Union opposition to providing compensatory training was notably strong in the printing industry," the report says.

Although 39 per cent of the companies that replied maintained that analysis of their work force by sex, only 4 per cent had made use of its specifically to monitor equal opportunities within their organizations.

One of the few companies to adopt a positive approach was J. Sainsbury, which has a system identifying areas for action. As a result, in the past four years the company had increased the number of women in middle and senior management grades from 41 to 89, the report says.

The commission regards an end to job segregation, now widespread in industry, as vital for progress towards equality. Opposition, sometimes from both sexes, to the Equal Pay Act was mentioned by some employers. One employer said it had increased costs, leading to redundancies.

"However," the report says, "one very large organization estimated that the ongoing addition to the pay roll was just over 2 per cent. Only 5 per cent of the employers had taken action to ensure the introduction of the Equal Pay Act, and these appear to have arisen because of misunderstandings over technicalities."

The commission recommends action that companies should take to identify the extent to which discrimination, perhaps unwittingly, may be perpetuated.

Monitoring, an end to job segregation, and the provision of day-care facilities and part-time work were also recommended.

Butter price cut may mean hoards in freezers

By Hugh Clayton

Payments to finance early cuts in British butter prices have been authorized by EEC farm ministers, Mr John Silkin, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, said yesterday. His announcement in a parliamentary written reply removed the last obstacle to introduction of a temporary subsidy in Britain worth 6p a pound.

Mr Silkin said the payments would apply to 51,000 tonnes of butter from creameries in the EEC and that 17,000 tonnes of New Zealand butter would also be reduced by a different method. Although the price cut will not last for more than 11 weeks, Mr Silkin's officials said that no measures had been taken to prevent hoarding by owners of home freezers.

The ministry's latest advice about home freezing, published in May, is that salted butter can be stored for three months and unsalted butter for six. "An occasional offer at reduced price may make a bulk purchase worthwhile," it says. "An official offer of choice of boarding by freezer owners, but the amount to be subsidized was so great that there should be enough for everyone. There will be no rationing or voucher system," he said.

Butter prices may rise sharply next spring even though the European Commission wants to hold down all milk product prices because of the intractable dairy surplus in the Community. Butter already carries a subsidy of £145.86 a tonne, which will last until March.

The temporary subsidy that is about to start will be worth a further £126.48 a tonne. If both were removed at once the drop in price of butter would rise by more than 10p a pound, from its present level of 54p to 78p a pound.



Mr Reginald Maundling voting at Oxford yesterday in the first day of polling among MAs of the university to find a new professor of poetry.

Actress tells jury of her nightmares

Miss Irene Gort, an actress with the National Theatre, told a jury in the High Court yesterday that she had nightmares after being questioned for six hours by Miss Vanessa Redgrave and other leaders of the Workers' Revolutionary Party.

She said: "I was screaming out in the middle of the night. Vanessa came over to me and said: 'Do not worry, comrade. It is only a dream.' She said she suffered her ordeal at the WRP's political school in the Peak District.

Miss Gort was giving evidence for the defence on the eighth day of the libel action brought by Miss Redgrave and five other leading members of the WRP against *The Observer* and Mr David Astor, its former editor. Mr Justice O'Connor is presiding.

The WRP members complain that an article published in September, 1975, describing events involving Miss Gort said to have occurred at the school, made them out to be violent and unkind. *The Observer* and Mr Astor are contesting the claims for damages.

Miss Gort said she went on a course at the party's school against the advice of her former friend, Mr John Gale, an impresario, who was unhappy about her membership of the WRP.

He told her that the WRP was dangerous, and that people would not employ its members because they were a lot of trouble. At the school she was questioned about Mr Gale and accused by Roy Battersby, a theatre and film director, of being a Special Branch spy, she said.

She said she was terrified by the questioning. "I was really frightened. I was crying, hysterical."

When she tried to leave, she was pushed back into her chair and told, "How dare you try to leave when you are being questioned by the central committee. How dare you bring your middle-class arrogance here."

Miss Gort continued: "I said I did not want to stay in a place that intimidates people to that extent and virtually encourages Stalinist-type treatment."

She said she decided against going to the police. She sought the advice of Mr Peter Flougey, general secretary of Equity, the actors' union.

Theo *The Observer* was called to. Miss Frances de la Tour, a comedy actress and a member of the WRP, said in evidence that there were no arms caches at the political school of the party. She took her daughter aged 18 months to the First course at the school and there was no suggestion that mothers should not put the party before their children.

Mr Colin Ross-Murray, QC, opening the defence for *The Observer* and Mr Astor, said it was "in the first instance" his case that the WRP "generally, and the six plaintiffs in particular, were so used to using extreme, violent and exaggerated language, so suspicious of people planning things on them, and of conspiracies against them, that they could not see where fact ended and fantasy began."

He said the WRP members had tried to get the maximum political capital out of *The Observer* article, and out of the police raid on the school on the eve of its publication.

The hearing continues today.

Half-mortgage plan likely for the Navy

From Our Own Correspondent, Birmingham

Serving officers and ratings in the Royal Navy are expected soon to be offered the facility of half buying and half renting their married quarters under a proposal being considered by the Ministry of Defence.

Mr Frederick Mulley, Secretary of State for Defence, is understood to favour the radical mortgage scheme and to want it to be extended to the Army and RAF.

It is thought that it will provide a useful incentive to recruiting and a counter to manpower losses by encouraging young men to get into the housing market at an early stage.

Lieutenant-Commander (retired) John Hughes, housing officer for Naval Home Command, Portsmouth, has worked on the scheme with the Abbey National Building Society. If half the offers are accepted by sailors mortgages of about £35m would be involved.

The nationwide and the Halifax building societies are expected to be involved with the other two services.

The scheme is based on that pioneered in Birmingham three years ago. An applicant buys half the equity of a house on a mortgage at the current interest rate and at the same time pays half the reasonable rent of the house. Under the Birmingham scheme an occupier can buy the freehold at any time to make his ownership complete.

The Royal Navy has about 16,500 properties, mainly three-bedroom semi-detached houses and maisonettes each worth between £10,000 and £14,000. There are 4,000 at Plymouth, 5,500 at Portsmouth, 1,000 at Chatham, 1,000 at Rosyth, 1,000 at Garelch and the rest in groups throughout the country.

A rating or officer involved in the scheme would when moved keep his involvement going and his family together on what is called a "roof-to-roof" basis at no legal cost.

It is hoped to persuade young men on long-term engagements of 22 years to be involved at an early stage of their careers after marriage, the Navy buying back from them when they leave the service. That would give them considerable capital for investment in the ordinary housing market.

The Navy also has a scheme for senior ratings that enables them to have an interest-free loan of £3,500 to help them buy their own home.

About 86 per cent of officers and 53 per cent of married ratings already own their own homes. At present a fully furnished married quarters costs £2.40 a week. Under the new scheme it would cost £4.20 rent plus mortgage, making a total of about £12.10 a week. That is less than the national average. The take-home pay of an able seaman is £46 a week.

Gatwick to have new terminal at airport

By Arthur Reed, Air Correspondent

The British Airports Authority is to spend £18m on a new pier terminal at Gatwick, the second London airport, and is to publish proposals for a second terminal next year.

Construction of the pier, which will replace the south pier, is to start in the middle of 1979 and should end in 1982. It will have space for 1,200 passengers an hour and eight jumbo jets.

The central pier at Gatwick has been rebuilt to accommodate 11 airliners, and discussions on the modernization of the south pier are taking place.

A second terminal at Gatwick would be able to handle about nine million passengers a year, bringing passenger capacity at the airport to about 25 million a year. It is almost certain that the proposal will be examined by a public inquiry.

The airports authority has spent £100m modernizing Gatwick. The fact that it is planning further improvements indicates that the policy of extending the airport will continue, although some airlines are reluctant to move there to relieve congestion at Heathrow.

The authority and the Department of Trade would like all services between London and the Iberian peninsula transferred from Heathrow to Gatwick from the spring, but although British Airways has indicated its willingness, Iberia, the Spanish airline, and TAP, of Portugal, have refused.

Both airlines believe that congestion at Heathrow could be eradicated by better use of the existing terminal facilities. Iberia and TAP, averted a transfer when the High Court ruled that the order instructing them to move to Gatwick from April 1 had no legal force.

The Department of Trade is considering whether to issue a variation of the airlines' operating permits under article 58 of the Air Navigation Act. The airlines have indicated that they would resist that vigorously in court.

The authority has had to tell the committee of airlines that allocates take-off times at Heathrow not to give the times occupied by Iberia and TAP to other airlines, as had been intended when the order to move was issued.

Although the authority still hopes that the transfer will take place by the spring, no talks are planned. Negotiators from the Department of Trade went to Madrid last week for discussions, but no progress was made.

If Iberia and TAP remain at Heathrow, British Airways will reconsider its position. It is thought most unlikely that the airline would make the move alone as in spite of the improved facilities at Gatwick, it would be at a strong commercial disadvantage and would lose many passengers.

Bail for three detectives on drug charges

Three suspended detectives from Scotland Yard's drug squad were remanded on bail totalling £10,000 each until December 13 at Horseferry Road Magistrates' Court, London, yesterday, accused of conspiracy and theft of cannabis that had been seized by the police.

Det Chief Inspector Anthony Rich, aged 52, of Airfile Gardens, Kensington; Det Inspector David Draper, aged 34, of Fernleigh Road, Wood Green, and Det Sergeant Kevin Carlington, aged 31, of Strathmore Gardens, Hornchurch, are charged with conspiring with others between February 13, 1976, and March 23, 1977, to contravene provisions of the Misuse of Drugs Act, 1971. They are also charged with stealing 25.3 kg of cannabis resin and 2.2 kg of drug belonging to the Commissioner of Police.

Sergeant Carlington alone was further charged with three offences of stealing and receiving cannabis resin.

Counsel for Mr Draper asked that no photographs of the three officers should appear in the press. "If their photographs are published in the press there are numerous people, such as informers, whose lives could be in jeopardy for talking with these men," he said.

The magistrate agreed that lives might be in danger.

Police officers on murder inquiries suspended

Two detectives on the inquiries into the murders of women in West Yorkshire have been suspended from duty. Both are constables engaged in taking statements from the public.

Mr Austin Haywood, Deputy Chief Constable of West Yorkshire, said the report would be submitted to the Director of Public Prosecutions. He confirmed that both officers had been suspended and had since tendered their resignations. He said both were working on what was known as the Ripper investigation, based in Leeds, at the time.

One officer was initially stationed in Bradford but moved to Leeds after being

seconded to the murder inquiry squad. The second one, who was stationed at Pudsey, was also brought into the team.

Senior officers believed to have launched an internal inquiry after apparent discrepancies had been found in statements taken by the officers from the public. The investigation was noticed, a former source said, when certain statements were double-checked.

Senior officers have said that other officers were having to repeat inquiries. A colleague of the two officers said they were "cutting corners" to save public embarrassment. The officers face not only disciplinary proceedings but possible criminal ones as well.

Man jailed for prison break-in

Martin Rafter, aged 42, unemployed, of no fixed address, was sent to prison for six months by magistrates at Highbury, London, yesterday for breaking into Holloway prison and stealing food.

"Not even an Irishman in his right frame of mind would break into a prison," Mr Rafter was said to have told police. "I am sorry for all the trouble I have caused."

Wife who hid body has sentence halved

Mrs Eileen Finlay, who was said to have hidden her husband's body in an airing cupboard for 19 months, had her two-year jail sentence, passed on May 22, halved by the Court of Appeal yesterday.

The court held that the sentence on Mrs Finlay, aged 29, of Bury Road, Rochdale, Greater Manchester, for obstructing a coroner and leaving a corpse unburied, was too long. The reduction to 12 months would speed the reunion between her and her two young children, Mr Justice Phillips said. He was sitting with Lord Justice Browne and Mr Justice Michael Davies.

Mr Justice Phillips said that according to the wife, Mr Finlay blamed her for the deaths of their three children. When he threatened to kill himself in August, 1975, she threw some pills at him and "told him to get on with it". She later found him dead.

National Theatre staff go back

Stage staff at the National Theatre in London returned to work yesterday morning after a withdrawal of about 150 staff that stopped performances the night before.

Their action followed rejection of a management proposal for a change in the work pattern that would allow the staff to work 7½ hours less a week for the same pay.

Prebendary Chad Varah, 'the only man in the world who dare not commit suicide'

The Samaritans, the organization that tries to help people tempted to suicide, celebrated yesterday the twenty-fifth anniversary of its founding.

Prebendary Chad Varah, aged 66, its founder and director until 1974, spoke about the work he and his helpers have done.

"It all started because I was a precocious child who hated ignorance," he said. "I was sickly, so I spent a year in hospital and a year convalescing, and read every book I could lay my hands on."

"I must have been the only boy at my school who knew that boys masturbate, and that it does you no harm whatsoever. I was able to allay the fears of several of the others at school."

"But I really found out what ignorance could do when later, at a vicar, I was asked to officiate at the funeral of a 14-

year-old girl who did know about menstruation and committed suicide because she thought she had VD."

He wrote articles for *Picture Post* about sexual matters and despair because of their difficulties. Later, he thought: "If stopping people from suicide is so easy, why do I not do it all the time?"

"But I had a vast number of parishioners in Battersea, so I said to God: 'Don't look at me! It will have to be one of those vicars of City churches who do not have much to do.'"

A few days later he was offered the living of St Stephen Walbrook.

He planned to ask the Post Office for an easily remembered number. "When I arrived at the church, there it was: 01-479 9800."

Mr Varah built up an organization that now has 167

branches in Britain, 20,000 helpers, and sister organizations abroad.

Only one caller in eight needs help beyond what the Samaritans can give, and is offered professional advice.

"We try to act as a wise friend who is with you while you work out your own solution to your own problems," Mr Varah said. "It has to be the right solution because you worked it out yourself."

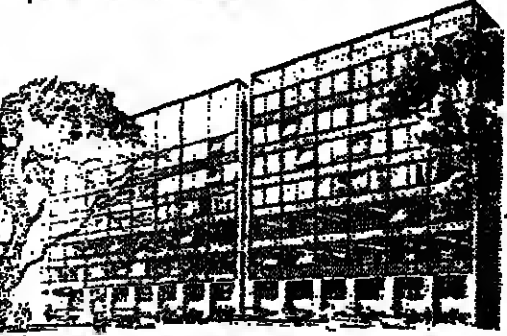
That friendly detachment is the secret that has pulled countless thousands of people back from the brink of suicide.

There are many circumstances that can drive a person towards suicide, Mr Varah said. "We all give hostages to fate and when they go we are at our breaking point. Every man has one. Except me. I am the only man in the world who cannot commit suicide. It would discourage too many people."

FIGHT BACK AGAINST CANCER

It is good to remember that most people live their lives untouched by any form of cancer.

But as too many are aware, cancer is something that casts its shadow far beyond those it directly affects. That is why so many people think it right to help the urgent work of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund.



The main laboratories at Lincoln's Inn Fields

IMPERIAL CANCER RESEARCH FUND

One of the ways you can help us NOW

I am sending the sum of £..... as a donation to the scientific work of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund. I do not require a receipt (please delete appropriately).

*As you are sure to know, a donation made by means of a Covenanted Allowance is exempt from tax. We have up-to-date details of how to make a Covenanted Allowance. If you would like them sent, please put a tick in this box.

Please tick for our Christmas Card Brochure.

Mr/Ms/Miss
Address

The Appeal Secretary, Room 24/16
Imperial Cancer Research Fund, P.O. Box 123,
Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, WC2A 3PX.



Ferranti Seaspray radar has been chosen by the Royal Danish Navy who join three other navies and the Royal Navy in fitting Seaspray in their Lynx helicopters – over fifty sets have now been sold overseas. Seaspray will again prove its effectiveness in search and rescue operations and general surveillance when sea and weather conditions are at their roughest.

Ferranti defence technology is a selling success world-wide.

Confidence, commitment, steady growth. That's Ferranti today.

FERRANTI
Selling technology

Ferranti Limited, Holfordwood, Lancashire OL9 7JS

HOME NEWS

Press is too critical of professions, lawyer says

By a Staff Reporter

Sir David Napley, a past president of the Law Society, accused the press yesterday of directing far too much criticism against the professions in recent years, and said it was "time the press examined the mote in its own eye".

The press had presented an unbalanced picture of the situation, it was time journalists formed a "properly constituted, self-regulating profession" that would require a high standard of professional conduct and have effective means of disciplining those who breached it.

Sir David was addressing a conference on the professions at the International Press Centre in London.

It was strange that, while there were vociferous complaints about inflation generally, there were rarely, he said, complaints about individual commodities. Only food, drink and professional services appeared to be singled out.

Most of the complaints about professional services were, he said, inspired and projected by the media. The number of complaints from individual clients was surprisingly few.

It is even more odd that this unbalanced picture is presented not by the clients, but by journalists who themselves provide the best possible example of the dangers inherent in the provision of a service outside of a properly constituted, self-regulating profession", Sir David said.

He had an "enthusiastic belief" in the need to ensure and preserve a free press, and to ensure that as few restrictions as possible were imposed on it by law.

In the question had arisen whether "the time had come when, to avoid the imposition of standards from without, the media, including the press, should not so organize its affairs that those standards are imposed from within".

The tried and tested formula of nudes, sport, animals and (some) news sets the tone for the new paper

Champagne celebration launches 'Daily Star'

By Sheila Black

After the launching of the *Daily Star* in Manchester on Wednesday night, the Express Newspapers' management gave a breakfast at the Ritz Hotel in London for the people who supported the newspaper by advertising in it, writing or broadcasting about it, promoting it and generally working on its generation and birth.

The tea or coffee was chased with champagne. Everyone was happy, tired, even exhausted.

As the newspaper appeared on the streets yesterday morning, one secret was revealed: the *Star* bird appears on page seven, and she is called the Starbird (one word). The decision to place her on page seven means that readers are forced to rush through six pages in order to be informed of two as in *The Sun* and, usually, the *Daily Mirror*.

There is always the chance that some story, some headline, even some other picture might catch the reader's eye on the first half-dozen pages.

There is, after all, a topical body on page three, just a small one across a couple of columns. On page five the old, old play is used: a detail of any sign of a rift to Bruce Forsyth's marriage.

Then, full page, with her most private parts suitably draped with a white towel, but the rest of her prominently, is the Starbird, allegedly lazing around on exotic beaches and eclipsing all the other sunbathing girls. Her hobby is collecting champagne corks.

Page nine is vintage tabloid, with the story of a girl's eastern promise fulfilled when she meets her prince (Arab, of course), and of a little girl who hugs the teddy bear, lost then found with the help of the police.

On page 15, we read about Jimmy Greaves, the former football star and drink, and on pages 18 and 19 appears "Beauty and the Priest," the story of a cleric who hates

prudery and points noses; the article is lavishly supported with photographs.

Elsewhere in the newspaper there is the story of the buffer dog stuck in a rabbit hole; the stars foretelling good news, and the sport, the sport of all the European Cup ties with Northern clubs.

The left-hand pages are used for television programme schedules, politics, advertisements and the other rather boring things that go into newspapers. Finally, there are the competitions for prizes such as Grease outfits.

In brief, the *Star* contains the old old mixture, with the ingredients mixed as they always were and still are in the *Sun* and *Mirror*.

"Why not?" asks Mr Victor Matthews, chairman of Express Newspapers, which owns the new newspaper. His motives are profit and using his assets. "I cannot ignore the fact that eight million people buy *The Sun* and *Mirror* and more than 20 million read them. To look like them, to be picked up instead of them—after all, we are cheaper at 6p—cannot be wrong."

Mr Matthews, speaking at yesterday's celebration breakfast, told of the night that he walked back from the Newspapers Publishers Association's office in Bowdrie Street, in the City, three months ago. He complained to Mr Jocelyn Stevens, his managing director, that a family paper like the *Daily Express* was not getting enough of the sales of a *Sun* that had been off the streets for two weeks because of union troubles.

If the money lay where *The Sun* was, he said, if the Express could still lose money on a rising sale, then he wanted a newspaper in the *Sun* market.

"Start one," he said.

The *Star* is more than a new paper, printing 1,500,000 copies in the North and Midlands. It is also a coadjutor to group



profitability, something to share the overheads and to use spare capacity. It will come soon in time if all goes well.

Mr Stevens was present at the breakfast for generating the necessary enthusiasm, and for his part in all the union negotiations, which lasted up to 17 hours at a time.

At the end of the meal he was already talking of the next breakfast for the launching of Express Newspapers' new Sunday paper. About a year from now, he predicted.

Information book prizes

The Times Educational Supplement has awarded its annual junior information book prize of £150 to *Tourneys*, by Richard Barber, illustrated by Anne Dalton and published by Kestrel Books at £2.95.

Its senior award of the same amount has been made to *Butterflies* on an *Info* book by Angus and Robertson at £5.75.

In brief

Ex-chief of RPO gets apology

Mr Brian Smith, a musician, was given a public apology in the High Court yesterday over a suggestion in *Private Eye*, the satirical magazine, that his managing directorship of the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra had been ended because of improprieties in the orchestra's finances.

Private Eye had linked Mr Smith's departure from the post in March last year with a statement that the RPO's accounts were being investigated by the Arts Council. It was stated, *Private Eye* apologized to Mr Smith and agreed to pay him "fitting" damages and costs in settlement of his libel action.

No more Hull jail staff face charge

Humberdale police said yesterday that no other members of the staff of Hull prison were to be charged with neglect of duty during the riot there two years ago.

When Douglas Murray McCombe, the former assistant governor was committed for trial on Wednesday for alleged wilfully neglecting his duty Mr Boyd, QC, the Hull magistrates said he was surprised that others were not before him.

Traffic to stop for blasting

Traffic on the Clifton suspension bridge over the Avon Gorge, near Bristol, will be stopped for five minutes each weekday for seven weeks, starting next week, while unstable rock nearby is blasted.

Just over 1,000 tons of rock will be removed and it is hoped that the work will be finished by the spring.

Drug squad chief charged

Det Inspector Michael Meldrum, aged 37, head of Northumbria police drug squad, has been suspended and charged with drug and theft offences.

Mr Meldrum, of Hillsden Road, Whitley Bay, Tyne and Wear, is due to appear in court at Newcastle upon Tyne on December 13.

Irish tourism recovering

The Irish Republic attracted more tourists last year than the record numbers of 1969, showing a recovery from the slump brought about by the Ulster troubles. The Irish Tourist Board reported yesterday.

There were 14 per cent more visitors than in 1976 and they spent £328m, a 32 per cent increase. The biggest increase was as visitors from the Continent.

£10,000 hospital raid

Three men armed with shotguns and security guards of £10,000 wages at Whipp's Cross Hospital, Leytonstone, London, yesterday.

WEST EUROPE

Britain anxious to end fish quarrel now poll has been put back

From Michael Hornsby Brussels, Nov 2

Mr John Silkin, the Minister of Agriculture, sent a clear signal to his EEC colleagues in Luxembourg earlier this week that, after two years of stubborn resistance, Britain is now anxious to do a deal on how to share out, and jointly husband, the Community's valuable fish stocks.

As long as a general election seemed imminent, the fisheries issue could usefully be played out in the Labour Party could hope, with a relatively small swing, to pick up a handful of marginal seats in fishing Conservatives.

This explains the belligerent offer of terms which were tactics adopted by Mr Silkin from when Britain finally set-aside its opposition to the last summer, even though great improvement on anything in the year he had been previously proposed and unlikely to be all that far removed from the fish.

The postponement of elections at least over, spring and perhaps beyond, largely accounts for the new mood of conciliation. Mr Silkin is under instructions from Mr Callaghan to get a deal and end a dispute which has poisoned British relations with other member states.

Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, is also anxious that a solution to the fish quarrel should be seen as a success of the German EEC Presidency, which runs out at the end of the year, and be added to his weight to Mr Callaghan's view at his summit in Bonn last month.

For all that much tough bargaining still has to be done. The basic British position remains that 60 per cent of the fish caught in the EEC's 200-mile zone are taken off the British coast, and that share of the total catch is taken account of this fact.

British coast, and that share of the total catch is taken account of this fact.

Britain began by asking a bank of water, ranging from 50 miles in width, to be reserved solely for British use. This demand was modified to an exclusive zone to 12 miles from the sea, a "prominent feature" between 12 and 20 miles.

The most significant clue far to Mr Silkin's new flexibility is his apparent readiness for the first time to compromise on the "rights" claimed by the French and other EEC fishermen have traditionally fished within 12 miles of the British coast.

A concession on this in it seems acceptable to Silkin as part of an overall catch shareout satisfactory to Britain. The British quota demands—a 40-50 per share of the EEC catch in 1982—are undoubtedly the most difficult hurdle.

Of top of this basic deal Mr Silkin had also argued after 1982 a 20-20 per share of an overall catch in stocks achieved by concession should be automatic reserved for Britain. Britain would then in addition get a "sotto voce" percentage of 50 per cent of the rest of increase.

As formulated, this deal is simply too much for European Commission and rest of the Community to swallow. Instead, Mr Silkin has to settle for a system of rationing the activity of British vessels in British waters which will give a substantial de facto guarantee for years ahead.

570 guards for atom waste site

From Patricia Clough Bonn, Nov 2

The West German Government has promised to send a detachment of about 570 federal border police to guard the site of the planned storage centre for radioactive waste at Gorleben in Saxony, in case of demonstrations by anti-nuclear campaigners.

The Lower Saxony Land Government fears that the start of experimental drilling in the area will be a signal for trouble. The latest move in a battle of wills between the authorities and protesters over Gorleben.

The campaigners have been trying, often successfully, to dissuade farmers and landowners from selling their land to the consortium which plans to build the centre in this upland country. They have alleged unfair pressure on the farmers from warnings that if they did not sell they would have the land expropriated.

The company has admitted having private detectives to spy on people in the area who it thought might give trouble.

Death after Basque 'tax' refusal

From Harry Bebelius Madrid, Nov 2

A businessman who refused to pay a revolutionary tax and denounced Basque separatist extremists to the police was murdered in Irún today.

His brother, in a similar act of courage, was wounded in a fight to wrest a pistol from the grasp of one of the terrorists who shot the businessman.

Señor José Legasa, who is 50, was murdered at a repair site where employees his construction company were working.

About two years ago, the E separatist organization ordered him to pay a large sum of "protection" money a bar in Bayonne on the French side of the border. Señor Legasa was the 50 person to die in a well known case as a result of political violence. Three were killed the Basque country, and or Legasa.

He was reported to have friends recently that he tended to sell his business in six months' time. People there he invited to visit cemeteries for an historic among the dead.

Paris cemeteries intend to attract the living

From Ian Murray Paris, Nov 2

The cemeteries of Paris were thronged on All Saints Day yesterday as families honoured the tradition of visiting the graves of their forebears. It was, as usual, an almost festive occasion, with children and cloying perfume hanging in the air and colour in the marble tombs of Paris' Lachaise, Montmartre and Montparnasse.

With a fine sense of timing the city of Paris chose the day to announce a project to tidy up the cemeteries and make them into tourist attractions. The architectural and historic interest of the monuments is to be made more of, and the whole setting is to be improved by landscape gardening.

The scheme has been made possible by the agreement of the city council that it should take over the concessions given to families in perpetuity, who for one reason or another are no longer caring for their sites. This will enable the tombs to be restored to their former glory.

A pilot scheme has begun in the cemetery on Montmartre, one of the oldest in the city and it is due to be completed by November 1.

The idea of popularizing Paris cemetery is by no means new. The success of Père Lachaise cemetery in last century was due to small measure to intensive propaganda by the authorities.

The site was bought by city in 1803 with the intention of creating a "cemetery" outside the walls means of reducing the pressure on church graveyards.

The campaign was so successful that Lachaise became the victim of its own popularity and grew from 42 to 116 before becoming overcrowded. However, the famous wealthy who chose to be buried there, the collection of marble monuments by some of the most sculptors of the time, is a type of open-air museum which the city is now proud to attract the public on days when November 1.

Italians refuse to send bomb suspect to Swiss

Berne, Nov 2.—Italy is refusing to send Petra Krause, a suspected terrorist, back to Switzerland to face trial, saying she is too ill to travel, the Swiss Justice Ministry announced today.

Swiss authorities extradited Mrs Krause, aged 39, to face charges in Italy in August 1977, on condition that she would be returned to Zurich for trial there on November 27.

Mrs Krause, born in Berlin, but married to an Italian, is accused of bomb attacks in Switzerland and of stealing Swiss Army weapons, later found on West German and Italian terrorists.

The Illustrated LONDON NEWS

NOVEMBER

Victor von Hogen THE SEAFORER LORDA Paul Mann RETURN TO LONDON 2 Andrew Croft LONDON'S ACTING SCHO Alex Bailey THE COUNTESS Des Wilson WELSH RUGBY LOSSES ITS PRINCE Michael Scott RYING A HARRIER

University accuses BBC of 'gutter broadcasting' lapses

From Arthur Osman Birmingham

The BBC was accused yesterday of indulging in "gutter broadcasting" in its handling of recent suggestions by Mr Clive Jenkins, general secretary of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs (ASTMS), about the late Professor Henry Bedson, the Birmingham University virologist, and the smallpox outbreak in August.

In a statement entitled "Genetic manipulation: birth of a myth", the university said: "Without any opportunity of reply, in complete disregard of all the known evidence and despite its own categorical denials, the university stands accused by the BBC of conducting 'Frankenstein' experiments which could 'get out of its' laboratories and devastate the world."

The university has given a general undertaking not to

enter into any controversy which may prejudice the results of the ministerial inquiry now being conducted by Professor Reginald Shooter, but on this occasion it feels bound to protest against the deliberate and apparently malicious encouragement of an offensive, unscrupulous and unfounded attack upon members of its staff.

Last month the *New Scientist* published an article headed "Was the Birmingham outbreak really smallpox?" and in an interview Mr Jenkins said: "We have the deepest suspicion that Janet Parker did not die of variola major and we feel that the Birmingham outbreak was a deliberate and planned manipulation."

The university statement continued: "It is difficult to avoid the conclusion that this ambiguity was not accidental; a categorical denial would to a great extent have invalidated the programme followed."

which the body's defence mechanism would be powerless. The university said the magazine and Mr Jenkins had aided each other in a mutual quest for publicity.

During the preparation of an item for the *World at One* programme, the university added, Mr Maurice Cheeswright, the university information officer, had made an unqualified statement that Professor Bedson had died of no more than a common viral infection.

The university statement continued: "It is difficult to avoid the conclusion that this ambiguity was not accidental; a categorical denial would to a great extent have invalidated the programme followed."

The programme then interviewed Miss Sheila McKechie,

health and safety officer of the ASTMS, who "revealed a fine mastery of the art of smear by hypothesis", and through it, an entirely unsubstantiated supposition had become accepted fact, the statement said.

The university protested to Mr Derek Lewis, BBC editor of *Afternoon Current Affairs* on Radio, that his staff had concealed that radio time was being given to the union and that the university had been given no opportunity to reply. He offered to allow a reply on condition that it was made by a person acceptable to the BBC.

The university insisted on choosing its own spokesman; no risk was being taken by its laboratories and devastate the world. The recent smallpox death in Birmingham proved that this fear is not an entirely foolish one.

The BBC said last night: "We have not received a copy of the statement yet. When we do, we shall study it carefully."

Out-of-court settlement ends print union wrangle

By Michael Hornsby

A legal dispute between the national executive of the Society of Graphical and Allied Trades (Sogat) and its London central branch has ended in favour of Mr William Keys, the union's general secretary.

The five-month wrangle started at the Sogat conference at Bournemouth last May, when members of the branch walked out, and ended in the High Court this week.

Legal sources said yesterday that after a settlement out of court a statement would be issued by both sides confirming that the branch had withdrawn a demand that decisions taken at the conference should be declared invalid.

The dispute started after a clash between the union's national executive and the branch over a grievance at a small printing company. Short-

ly before the conference started, the branch threatened action against the national executive, including the withholding of members' subscriptions.

An emergency resolution was put forward by the national executive that the branch was out of order, and ordering payment. When the conference opened, the branch had put forward a counter emergency proposal but representatives were told that the standing orders committee had not had time to consider it.

Mr Keys was about to move the national executive resolution when branch delegates walked out, in spite of an announcement that they would not be allowed to return.

The matter was settled within the family and the court was not asked to adjudicate.

TV reporter gets damages against former friend

Mr Michael Gillard, a television reporter, accepted an apology, substantial damages and costs to the High Court yesterday in settlement of his libel action against a former friend, John Addey, head of a public relations company.

Mr Addey was said to have falsely alleged that Mr Gillard had applied improper pressure on him to secure a television interview with a defendant in a libel action brought by Sir James Goldsmith arising out of publications in that magazine.

Mr Gillard had been on friendly terms with Addey for several years, during which time he had proved a helpful

and reliable informant. Mr Gillard knew him to be out unsympathetic also to *Private Eye*, counsel added. He therefore sought Mr Addey's help in pursuing a libel action in co-operation with that litigation.

In conversation and in an affidavit Mr Addey alleged that Mr Gillard had been applying improper pressure on him to secure the information that he sought.

It was suggested that Mr Gillard had threatened Mr Addey that if he did not assist in the investigation *Private Eye* would publish damaging material about Mr Addey and his firm.

Mr Gillard had been guilty of blackmailing Mr Addey, Mr Previt said. "Mr Addey accepts that Mr Gillard did not make any threats whatsoever and that he was a genuine ally of blackmailing him."

Two actors cleared of ill-treating goldfish

From Tim Jones Cardiff

The use by two actors of goldfish to test the compassion of an audience led to a hearing at Cardiff Magistrates' Court yesterday on whether a goldfish can feel pain.

Steward Cox, of the Aberystwyth Arts Centre, and Nigel Watson, of Penylan, Cardiff, were cleared of ill treating a goldfish. The prosecution was brought by the RSPCA under Protection of Animals Act, 1911.

The court was told that the charge arose out of scenes in a play, *The Final Temptation*, in which the two actors used goldfish to test the compassion of an audience.

Mr Watson, who was charged with ill treating a goldfish, was cleared of ill treating a goldfish. The prosecution was brought by the RSPCA under Protection of Animals Act, 1911.

The court was told that the charge arose out of scenes in a play, *The Final Temptation*, in which the two actors used goldfish to test the compassion of an audience.

Mr Watson, who was charged with ill treating a goldfish, was cleared of ill treating a goldfish. The prosecution was brought by the RSPCA under Protection of Animals Act, 1911.

The court was told that the charge arose out of scenes in a play, *The Final Temptation*, in which the two actors used goldfish to test the compassion of an audience.

Mr Watson, who was charged with ill treating a goldfish, was cleared of ill treating a goldfish. The prosecution was brought by the RSPCA under Protection of Animals Act, 1911.

The court was told that the charge arose out of scenes in a play, *The Final Temptation*, in which the two actors used goldfish to test the compassion of an audience.

Mr Watson, who was charged with ill treating a goldfish, was cleared of ill treating a goldfish. The prosecution was brought by the RSPCA under Protection of Animals Act, 1911.

The court was told that the charge arose out of scenes in a play, *The Final Temptation*, in which the two actors used goldfish to test the compassion of an audience.

Mr Watson, who was charged with ill treating a goldfish, was cleared of ill treating a goldfish. The prosecution was brought by the RSPCA under Protection of Animals Act, 1911.

The court was told that the charge arose out of scenes in a play, *The Final Temptation*, in which the two actors used goldfish to test the compassion of an audience.

Mr Watson, who was charged with ill treating a goldfish, was cleared of ill treating a goldfish. The prosecution was brought by the RSPCA under Protection of Animals Act, 1911.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPICE

Mare Street, London E8 4SA

Since 1905 the Sisters of Charity have cared for the dying and the poor in the East End of London. At present they provide pain control and final comforts for 600 cancer victims every year in the Hospice and in their homes. Their personal needs are small but the cost of running the Hospice is beyond their means. They have given their lives to this delicate work—can you help them to continue with a little spare cash? Any donation would be gratefully received by Reverend Mother at the above address.

☀ The Sayings of Pere Patriarche ☀

"Variability in the weather adds to its charm; in wine it merely adds misery."

PERE PATRIARCHE
RED AND WHITE VIN DE TABLE

For once, don't worry about the wine.

Infection by tapeworms on increase

By Our Agricultural Correspondent

Infection by beef tapeworms, which may be more than 10ft long, is increasing in Britain, two scientists say in an article published yesterday. Such infection was almost unknown before the Second World War and is given little attention now because the worms do little damage to their human hosts despite their size, they said.

Dr William Crewe and Dr Roderick Owen, of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, writing in *New Scientist*, say the symptoms of beef tapeworm infection in humans are usually trifling even though worms occasionally exceed 40ft in length.

"The incursions are that a considerable reservoir of tapeworm infection has already established itself in Britain," the article says. "Eradication would be difficult until the ways in which worms spread became known."

Segments could be carried in a bird's beak from a sewage works and then dropped on to pasture land. A single dropping from a bird that had fed recently on a sewage works and ingested a tapeworm segment could contain tens of thousands of tapeworm eggs.

Rural areas 'need as much aid as the inner cities'

By Christopher Warman Local Government Correspondent

The rural areas of England and Wales need as much financial aid to revive them as the inner cities, Sir Duncan Lock, chairman of the Association of District Councils, said in London yesterday.

He believed that it might cost more than the £100m a year to prevent the continuing decline of villages and small towns, compared with the Government's £125m aid to cities. New money was needed if that decline was to be reversed.

Sir Duncan emphasized that it was not a case of city versus village. The difficulties faced by cities, towns and villages were inseparable, and the association urged the Government to give equal weight to the special needs of the more rural areas.

He was introducing a report by the association on Rural Recovery: Strategy for Survival, which states that rural areas have the same conditions of unemployment, poverty, industrial decline, housing and social stress as inner cities and urban areas.

Evidence was given by many of the 33 district councils in England and Wales. The report emphasizes the need for more positive and coordinated rural

policies at all levels of government.

Although it argues for an increase in government financial aid, it says local issues must be faced by local people and the tradition of local self-help should be encouraged.

It points to the possibility of self-help industrial projects, housing schemes, community transport, management of village halls and playgroups, community bulk-buying schemes and consumer co-operatives.

District councils already encourage community initiatives by pump-priming grants and other types of direct assistance. The report wants more councils to be more active in promoting voluntary effort in villages.

Recognizing that unemployment in the more remote rural areas is much higher than the national average, it finds that persistent unemployment in some areas has created the phenomenon of a generation born out to work.

It sees help for farming, better housing, and improved transport as essential to the renewal of life in rural areas. Sir Duncan concluded: "Urgent action is needed to stop the rot in rural communities and to create for millions of country dwellers a total, permanent, attractive environment in which to live and work."

Legion worried over Poppy Day collectors

The Royal British Legion fears it may fall short of its £3.8m target for Poppy Day because it cannot recruit collectors for some inner city areas.

Mr Ted Johnson, vice-chairman of the appeal, said at a press conference in London yesterday: "In some areas people will not stand to a shopping centre on a Saturday afternoon."

The difficulty was not caused by fear of the immigrant population but was the result of a lack of communication, he said. "In these areas there are very few people who relate to the two world wars or any of our present Service activities. When we get them to understand what the British Legion does, they are very willing to give."

Science research

Robin McKie in *The Times Higher Education Supplement* today talks with Professor Geoffrey Allen at the end of the latter's first year as chairman of the Science Research Council. Professor Donald MacRae reviews a new study of Thorstein Bunde and Judith Judd talks with Dr Richard Norman, Dean of Peterhouse and this year's Reith Lecturer.

EST EUROPE

Italy is feeling its way
in the crossroads
between rival systems

Peter Nichols
Nov 2

Italy takes a certain courage to take a realistic and yet optimistic appraisal of Italy's position in international affairs when the politicians are easily lulled into a false sense of security by the end of the year. The immediate reactions to the economic debate in the Chamber on Tuesday, only of the Communists, are a realistic and yet optimistic appraisal of Italy's position in international affairs when the politicians are easily lulled into a false sense of security by the end of the year.

He is particularly aware of what he calls the dangers of "Germanization" of the economy and society, a point reiterated enough with the conclusion in Siena today of the meeting between Signor Andreotti and Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor. There is a concern with the Italian approach to a European monetary system. Signor Andreotti announced today Italy's intention of joining the European Community.

Signor Bassetti saw danger in looking only to the north for a solution of Italy's problems. "We are subjected because of our very position in the international context of harvesting tensions and we run the risk of finding ourselves constantly more harrowed, even on the edge of a civil war, a 'blood-bath', if we take a road like that of the 'northward' temptation—destined to increase the dualism from which these tensions draw dangerous sustenance."

He reflects the idea that all countries living within a particular economic system should become uniform. In Italy's case he sees this menace coming largely from the influence of the "Holy American Empire" but the tendency is on a world scale and he sees it as growing after the two challenges provided by the Maoist Cultural Revolution and the success of the North Vietnamese.

This augurs for the demise of the virtues of traditional life for the sake of uniform behaviour found a widespread echo today, on the third anniversary of the murder of the poet and film director, Pier Paolo Pasolini.

Shortly before his death, Pasolini contributed a series of articles to the Milan newspaper *Corriere della Sera* expressing hatred for what had been done to Italian society as a result of indiscriminate industrialization.

Pasolini, called for a public trial of the Christian Democratic leadership. Signor Bassetti is willing to allow that his party made mistakes in the past but feels that it can still lead Italy towards a new society.

onn decides belatedly to
come a cultural capital

Patricia Clough
Nov 2

Whether the West German ruler has adjusted to the fact that Bonn should be the cultural capital for many years, it is trying to make it a cultural capital.

Gerhart Baum, the Minister, and representatives of local authorities have declared themselves in favour of a national gallery to give a more living cultural dimension to town of offices and ministries were addressing leading painters, gallery directors, and city representatives at the of a three-day meeting sized by the West German federation to exchange on what promises to be a exciting project.

Each of the impetus for a new gallery has come from President er Scheel. He has been for some time that the million Germans who visit each year, as well as the guests, diplomats and artists for whom the town is a lively, means West Germany, should be able to have sight into German history art as well as government.

It was "not a happy situation," President Scheel complained to a gathering of artists last year, that visitors to Bonn should have to travel to Cologne or Düsseldorf to see something of German culture.

Since this sleepy market and university town unexpectedly became the federal capital after the Second World War, efforts have been made to cater for the influx of new residents. There are, periodically, good concerts but the theatre has remained that of a medium sized provincial town. Efforts by President Scheel to establish an annual festival of German theatre here failed because of the cost.

The idea of a national gallery in the federal capital would be a foregone conclusion in other countries. But for the Government, and for most Germans, Berlin is the cultural and spiritual capital of the German nation and one day will, they hope, again house the government of a united Germany.

Herr Baum said today: "Berlin is and remains the cultural centre of our nation... this status will not be affected by the building of an art gallery in the federal capital."

OVERSEAS
Cosmonauts
back after
140 days in
space

From Our Own Correspondent
Moscow, Nov 2

Two Soviet cosmonauts returned to earth this afternoon after four and a half months in space, breaking the endurance record by 44 days and earning themselves the title Hero of the Soviet Union, as well as the Order of Lenin.

Commander Vladimir Kovalyov and Mr Alexander Ivanchenko were reported after a preliminary medical check-up to have withstood well the long flight aboard the orbiting space station Soyuz 6. They landed at 14.05 Moscow time (11.05 GMT) in Soviet Kazakhstan.

Their flight began on June 5 from the Baikonur cosmodrome. During their stay in space they were several times visited by space crews and launched cargo ships which took advantage of Soyuz's double docking facility to bring essential food, fuel supplies and experimental scientific equipment. Two of the visiting cosmonauts were from Eastern Europe—one from Poland and one from East Germany.

During the flight the cosmonauts took thousands of photographs of the earth's surface, especially of Poland and the Soviet Union which Soviet scientists say are of great importance in studying seasonal changes and natural vegetation.

They conducted more than 50 technological experiments in weightlessness to produce new semiconductor optical materials and metal alloys. They also went for a walk in space to dismantle equipment installed on the outside of the station and recorded numerous broadcasts for Soviet television.

Soviet scientists have already predicted that it will be rather difficult for the cosmonauts to readapt to the earth after such a long period—140 days—of weightlessness. In the past few weeks the pair had put on vacuum suits every day to get the blood circulation down to their legs. Previous cosmonauts have spoken of the lethargy, giddiness and heaviness they felt on their return.

One of the most puzzling discoveries of this long flight was that it appears to have given the two cosmonauts amazing powers of sight. In a report from the mission centre a few days ago it was disclosed that on one occasion the two, flying at a height of 180 miles, were able to distinguish a depression only about 20 to 30 metres wide in a glacier.

In a second experiment they reported that another glacier was 200 metres from a specified point, and scientists on earth established that they were correct to within a few metres.

No oil until end
of martial law,
Iran strikers say

Tehran, Nov 2.—An estimated 30,000 striking oil workers in Iran vowed not to produce export quantities of crude oil until martial law is lifted. The national airline remained grounded for the second day and there is no settlement in sight. Other airlines arrived and left normally, but with some delays.

Fire damaged a liquefied gas plant in the strike-ridden southern region. Military authorities, on alert since Tuesday's reports of possible sabotage, investigated the outbreak. Losses were estimated at \$5.7m (£2.8m).

The Shah, apparently concerned about the politically motivated opposition strikes in key economic sectors, is reported to be planning a meeting with Dr Karim Sanjabi, the chief opposition mediator, after discussions with Dr Ali Amin, the pro-Shah opposition leader and former Prime Minister.

In demonstrations across the country, youths, women and workers called for an Islamic government and strongly criticised the regime. Today's largest demonstration was held in Abadan, in southern Iran, where a fire in a cinema last summer killed several hundred people and led to a violent campaign against the Government.

Union as a normal and acceptable method of birth control. The Riga clinic points out that there are other ways. "We give them means which modern medicine has," Dr Likachova said. But neither the pill nor contraceptives are easily obtainable in the Soviet Union.

The clinic found the number of abortions to be rising, and called for a campaign to educate teenage girls of the dangers.

With the permission of the Ministry of Health, doctors in Riga carried out 5,000 fourteen and fifteen-year-olds, giving them individual advice on sex and family planning. Nedelya suggested that there were objections from parents and school principals. But the campaign was accompanied by advice to parents that this was for the health of their daughters and future grandchildren.

At the same time the clinic found adult couples who came for advice not at all prepared for sexual relations. This was particularly true of men, for whom there were no special consultation clinics.

The clinic therefore got permission to run sex education classes in local schools. Nedelya recorded the pupils' initial embarrassment. They used to

Nyerere pledge to
hit back at
'that savage Amin'

From Charles Harrison
Nairobi, Nov 2

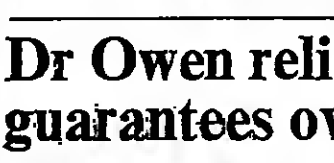
President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania said today that his country now had only one task—on his back at President Idi Amin of Uganda.

"We have the ability and the intention to do so," he added. "Amin is a savage—he has killed many of our people."

Ugandan forces were earlier reported to be holding the road bridge over the Kagera River at Kyaka, western Tanzania, after yesterday's Ugandan announcement that it had annexed 710 square miles of Tanzanian territory. President Amin says his forces took the area in retaliation for earlier Tanzanian incursions into Uganda.

President Nyerere said he wanted to give a review of the conflict in order to dismiss the lies being put out by the Ugandan President.

He confirmed that Tanzania had shot down three of its own aircraft after they lost their way and flew over anti-aircraft batteries at Musoma.



Map showing the location of the Kagera River and the area of conflict between Tanzania and Uganda.

Dr Owen relies on Kaunda
guarantees over arms

Continued from page 1

path against any aid whatsoever. Dr Owen said that it was no use trying to resist the spread of the influence of others if Britain was not prepared to stand up and be counted when it was asked for help.

This decision was the most difficult he had had to take as Foreign Secretary but it had to be taken in an extremely grave situation. He assured anxious MPs who were listening to the speech that reports were coming in of yet another Rhodesian raid deep into Zambian territory, that President Kaunda had given Britain firm assurances that the military equipment would be used only for the defence of Zambia and would not be passed to any third party.

No British service men or aircraft would be stationed in Zambia. The air defence equipment would be safeguarded by a British agency in the capital of Zambia, Dr Owen said, explaining that the Rhodesian raids increased Dr Kaunda's concern about his country's security.

The cost of the military aid would be about £10m, and would be economic aid of £20m.

Hanoi reports war flare-up
and seeks Moscow's aid

Moscow, Nov 2.—Mr Brezhnev and Mr Koyssin, the Soviet leaders, today met Vietnamese leaders amid reports that heavy fighting had broken out on the Vietnam-China border.

Tass said the Kremlin talks with Mr Le Duan, the Vietnamese Communist Party leader, and Mr Pham Van Dong, the Prime Minister, were taking place in an atmosphere of cordiality, cordiality and mutual respect.

Although the Tass report made no mention of Hanoi radio reports of heavy fighting between Vietnamese and Chinese troops in the Soviet agency in a thinly-veiled reference to China said: "The sides noted with concern negative moments in the development of the international situation—in particular in the Far East and in South-East Asia."

"In their common opinion the policy of repulsing aggressive ambitions and attempts of rude pressure on independent states is today's largest and substantiated policy," Tass said.

Mr Le Duan and Mr Pham Van Dong arrived in Moscow yesterday on a special Aeroflot

Dr Nyerere said three Ugandan aircraft had been shot down by the Tanzanians—one last Thursday, and two on Friday—after bombs had been dropped on Kyaka, on the Kagera river.

In his speech to Government ministers, party leaders and military chiefs, Dr Nyerere appealed to all those who had offered to mediate to understand Tanzania's position and stop their efforts. "We do not want to fight him (Amin)," he said. "But now we are out to fight until this snake is out of our house."

Tanzania is reported to be planning an assault to dislodge the 2,000 to 3,000 Ugandan troops now dug in along the Kagera river.

This morning Uganda radio attacked Britain, claiming that it had taken the side of Tanzania, having all along joined with Tanzania in numerous 'invasions of Uganda.'

Callaghan said tonight: Speaking by telephone to reporters in Nairobi, Major Boh Asles, President Amin's British-born aide, said the President wanted Mr James Callaghan to mediate. From the presidential villa on Lake Victoria, Major Asles said the Ugandan leader felt Mr Callaghan was the only person capable of settling the conflict.

in the form of advance payments for copper which would be shipped to Britain in 1980. Dr Owen added that military training of Zambians in Britain would be stepped up. As for guarantees, he was prepared to rest on the integrity of Dr Kaunda and of his Government.

From the Liberal benches, Mr David Sheppard said it was illogical and hypocritical that those who criticized this aid would have been the first to criticize the growing influence of other powers if Zambia were forced to turn elsewhere.

But while Mr Pym seemed prepared to accept the integrity of Dr Kaunda, while at the same time voicing the anxiety of the Opposition that the military aid could fall into the hands of terrorists, Mr Amery leapt into the fray with all guns firing. He accused the Government of providing a shield for the Rhodesian guerrillas adding that Mr Joshua Nkomo, the joint leader of the Rhodesian Patriotic Front, had just been in Moscow. The provision of those weapons was tantamount to collusion between Britain and the Soviet Union, he said.

Parliament, page 4

New York, Nov 2.—President Carter changed his plans and made arrangements to meet Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, in New York this afternoon, a White House official said.

Mr Carter, who campaigned for Mr Hugh Carey, the Democratic Governor of New York, at a Wall Street rally, planned to speak with Mr Begin at the home of Mr Arthur Kravitz.

Mr Kravitz, a Democratic fundraiser and former chairman of the board of United Artists, was giving a reception for supporters of Mr Carey after the rally.

Until shortly before the meeting, the White House had denied that the President had any plans to meet Mr Begin.

When asked by reporters whether he was intending to meet Mr Begin by meeting him here, Mr Carter said: "This is a political visit and not a state visit. Begin and I are very close friends."

Mr Begin said today that he had no need to reiterate in the talks with the United States.

Mr Begin and Mr Cyrus Vance, the United States Secretary of State, met for two-and-a-half hours today.

United States sources said that the outstanding issues included: the language to describe the link between the bilateral treaty and a West Bank settlement; the terms under which the treaty would supersede Egypt's previous commitments to other Arab states; the timing for the establishment of full diplomatic relations.—Reuter and AP.

Lebanese minister escapes
ambush by rightists

Beirut, Nov 2.—Rightist Lebanese Army dissidents ambushed Mr Fuad Buroos, the Foreign and Defence Minister, today, apparently to avenge the death of their leader in a government-ordered raid.

Mr Buroos escaped unhurt but at least five people were reported wounded in a gun battle between the dissidents and his military escort outside his home in the Christian district of Ashrafieh.

Sources said that the dissidents opened fire shortly after Mr Buroos had boarded his car to be driven to the airport, escorted by two jeeps in front and two behind.

His body guards returned the fire and in the battle at least four of them were wounded. The fifth casualty was a civilian passer-by, the rightist Phalangist radio reported. Eye-witnesses said that the attackers escaped.

Mr Buroos and President Elias Sarkis later left for the pan-Arab summit in Baghdad.

The attack came after the death yesterday of Captain Samir al-Asheq, one of 12 dissident officers recently ordered to stand trial on charges arising from the 1975-76 civil war.

He was killed when the military police raided the headquarters of his "Revolutionary command of the Lebanese Army", north-east of Beirut. One of his aides was wounded and 13 officers and men were arrested.—Reuter.



Lenin dominates preparations for the Red Square parade next week.

Camp David opponents find strong
ally as Baghdad summit opens

From Robert Fisk
Baghdad, Nov 2

Arab kings and presidents gathered in the high-ceilinged hall of the President's palace in Baghdad tonight for what should have been the summit very great challenge to its existence.

The world's press were permitted to squeeze hurriedly along the narrow passage between the two conference tables tonight to view from two yards away, the presidents and shahs of the Arab world as they sat, in waxwork attitudes of attentiveness and composure.

Corroborated by a BBC television crew, King Hussein talked briefly of "living up to the challenge" that faced the Arab world, but hesitated when he was asked what the future was for Egypt. "We are still at the beginning," he said, but went no further.

There was, of course, no doubt that the summit faced—in President Al-Bakr's words—"an unprecedented and critical division in the Arab world", and this division was made all the more dramatic by the gathering here in Baghdad.

With the exception of Egypt, which was not invited by President Al-Bakr, only six leaders were noticeably absent from the conference's opening.

One was Mr Yasser Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, whose arrival

already the Saudis have let it be known that they will not allow Egypt to be isolated from the Arab world, and King Husain of Jordan, would acknowledge tonight only that the Arab nation is "facing a very great challenge to its existence."

Neither President Numeiri of Sudan nor King Hassan of Morocco is likely to turn up since both have given their support to President Sadat. The Tunisian and Algerian delegations lack their leaders, both of whom are ill.

A somewhat unexpected arrival, however, was that of Mr Mohamed Riad, the Egyptian general secretary of the Arab League, who flew in from Cairo. Mr Riad, whose absence during the preliminary foreign ministers' meeting was condemned by Iraq as "partially"—he had excused himself by saying he did not wish to embarrass the league—was ignored by the radical states here.

Without warning Mr Riad attended the opening sessions tonight and later condemned the Camp David agreement, saying that it did not guarantee the rights of the Palestinian people.

Mr Riad's intervention was powerful propaganda for the radical states here and must come as a blow to Mr Sadat.

Such decisions as the conference may take are unlikely to disturb the peace of the Middle East.

Mr Carter fits
in meeting
with Mr Begin

New York, Nov 2.—President Carter changed his plans and made arrangements to meet Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, in New York this afternoon, a White House official said.

Mr Carter, who campaigned for Mr Hugh Carey, the Democratic Governor of New York, at a Wall Street rally, planned to speak with Mr Begin at the home of Mr Arthur Kravitz.

Mr Kravitz, a Democratic fundraiser and former chairman of the board of United Artists, was giving a reception for supporters of Mr Carey after the rally.

Until shortly before the meeting, the White House had denied that the President had any plans to meet Mr Begin.

When asked by reporters whether he was intending to meet Mr Begin by meeting him here, Mr Carter said: "This is a political visit and not a state visit. Begin and I are very close friends."

Mr Begin said today that he had no need to reiterate in the talks with the United States.

Mr Begin and Mr Cyrus Vance, the United States Secretary of State, met for two-and-a-half hours today.

United States sources said that the outstanding issues included: the language to describe the link between the bilateral treaty and a West Bank settlement; the terms under which the treaty would supersede Egypt's previous commitments to other Arab states; the timing for the establishment of full diplomatic relations.—Reuter and AP.

Clinic tackles Russia's ignorance about sex

From Michael Binyon
Moscow, Nov 2

Sex is a subject the Russians find hard to discuss in public. For years it was officially assumed in idealized portrayals of family life that when young people met and fell in love a combination of Soviet morality and natural instinct would see them safely into a lifelong marriage.

But the soaring divorce rate, the falling population and the high social and emotional costs of frequent abortions have persuaded sociologists and doctors that widespread ignorance about even the most elementary facts of sexual relations can no longer be tolerated.

And so sex education has begun cautiously to make its way into Soviet schools and clinics.

The subject is still surrounded by taboo; sex education for example is generally called hygiene education. But in recent months the Soviet press has been increasingly frank in pointing out the need for more and better information, for proper family planning advice and for medical consultations with teenage girls to warn them of

The Sayings of Pere Patriarche

"To act on a whim can be entertaining. To buy wine with uncertainty lacks any amusement."

PERE PATRIARCHE
RED AND WHITE VIN DE TABLE
For once, don't worry about the wine.

"I know it's a charity, but it never feels like one!"

When you are getting on in years and find that you can no longer cope, it is good to know that the Distressed Gentlefolk's Aid Association runs 13 rather special Residential and Nursing Homes for people like you.

They are special because the DGAA understand the problems of the elderly—and, in particular, of the elderly who have known "better days". People are always given a place in a Home where they will "fit-in", where the others are the same sort of person with much the same sort of problems.

This is vital work. It is work that must be done with sympathy, with understanding and with experience. It is work to which we have been dedicated since 1897.

The DGAA needs your donation urgently. And please, do remember the DGAA when making out your Will.

DISTRESSED GENTLEFOLK'S AID ASSOCIATION
Vicarage Gate House, Vicarage Gate, Kensington, London, W8 4AQ
"Help them grow old with dignity"

60p

THE MONTHLY

ON SALE NOW
ISSUE 58

All about Tomado - Guernica - blunder or war crime?
Siege of Paris 1870 - New Zealand 1940
British Troops in Norway 1940
Scarborough 1914
Annual subscription £7.20 post free
Single copies 70p post paid

28 Colindale Place,
London NW9 4DF
England

The Sayings of Pere Patriarche

"To act on a whim can be entertaining. To buy wine with uncertainty lacks any amusement."

PERE PATRIARCHE
RED AND WHITE VIN DE TABLE
For once, don't worry about the wine.

OVERSEAS

Delhi sends police to Gandhi poll contest after woman is killed

From Richard Wigg
Chickmagalur, Nov 2

Three companies of India's Central Reserve Police arrived today from Hyderabad in Chickmagalur constituency in Karnataka state, where Mrs Indira Gandhi is fighting a by-election after a second day of violence involving the state police. A female student, aged 17, was killed and 49 other people injured.

She was the first fatality in the campaign, and because of the tense situation campaigning here may end tonight, 24 hours early.

The state government announced in Bangalore today that it was asking for more reinforcements of the paramilitary Central Reserve Police to be sent after the election commissioner had said that steps must be taken to ensure "no one is intimidated and orderly polling can take place" on Sunday.

Two photographers representing the BBC, London, and Time magazine and three Indian newspapermen were among those injured yesterday in Ujire, about 50 miles from here. The state police charged with iron-tipped sticks at some-throwing students, but quickly, eye-witnesses said, resorted to tear gas grenades and then rifle fire.

Mr George Fernandes, the Industries Minister who has come from Delhi to campaign continuously for Mr Virendra Patil, the Janata candidate, today claimed that the police violence followed a pattern of action by the local state police to intimidate and so favour the Congress candidate. "Why did it happen? There was no meeting at Ujire at the time. None of the candidates was even present," he asked.

The girl had died from a bullet wound in an arm received when she was standing on a first-floor balcony, he said. No doctor had been allowed to attend her until it was too late. Police said that the girl died from the effect of a tear gas shell burst.

Mr Fernandes was due to address a meeting at Ujire, but the incident occurred hours before he arrived. It began when students supporting Janata suspected they had discovered a Congress van carrying bottles which are used to disrupt meetings.

The students said that they had appealed to the police to check, but were later told a search had produced nothing. The students became angry and then the situation got out of hand.

"Mrs Gandhi draws blood whether in office or out," Mr Fernandes said today.

The calling of the Central Reserve Police was welcomed by the Janata candidate, who alleged that the state police officers knew that if they helped the Congress candidate to win they would be rewarded by promotion or posting to places where they can make money.

The Janata candidate faces the prospect of many middle-class voters, especially among his own Lingayat Hindu caste, saying away from the polls if the violence continues.

Mr Fernandes claimed today that Janata's belated campaign had succeeded in making sufficient inroads among the Harijans, numerically almost as important as the Lingayats, and among the coffee plantation workers to wipe out the 64,000 Congress majority.

But Mr S. Nijalingappa, a senior Congress leader, admitted to me that his party should have begun "educating" the southern voters the day the sitting Congress MP stepped down for Mrs Gandhi.

Bernard Levin, page 18

Sick man scales tough peak in Himalayas

Warsaw, Nov 2.—Two British mountaineers described here today how they conquered a new route up one of the toughest Himalayan peaks together with two Polish climbers, one of whom was ill and at times delirious.

They scaled the 22,523ft Mount Changang in north-east India on September 28 by a south buttress. Mr John Porter, one of the British climbers said it was "probably the hardest technical climb in the Himalayas today".

Mr Porter, a local government worker from Milford, Cumbria, Alex McIntyre, from Manchester, and Wojciech Kurtyka and Krzysztof Zurek, both of Poland returned to Poland from India on Monday.

Cambodians are bound to pay tribute in kind

Hanoi, Nov 2.—Every Cambodian must produce 500 grammes (just over 1lb) of solid rice-cement each day even though the daily rice ration is only 250 grammes, the Hanoi newspaper Nhan Dan said today quoting a Cambodian refugee.

Mr Huynh Dieu Trien, a Cambodian of Chinese origin, had been in the Cambodian side of the border since "liberation" each person had to hand in 500 grammes of half-dried rice-cement wrapped in a banana leaf and one litre of solid urine to be used as fertilizer in the paddy fields.

Someone at the entrance of each collective cautions whether the packets every day before the evening meal. If the packet was not the right weight, the donor would not be given a meal.

Deadline passes with Beagle dispute unsettled

From Florencia Varas
Santiago, Nov 2

"There has been no agreement between Chile and Argentina", Señor German Cerrasco, a member of the Chilean negotiating commission, said after the deadline expired today.

For six months a mixed commission of Chilean and Argentine negotiators has been trying to reach an agreement to end the tense situation produced by Argentina's refusal to accept the British award which in 1977 gave Chile sovereignty over three islands south of the Beagle Channel.

At a meeting last February the Presidents of Chile and Argentina fixed a 180-day limit for negotiations.

Thai newspaper closed for lese-majesty

From Our Correspondent
Bangkok, Nov 2

The Thai authorities closed the country's second largest newspaper, the Daily News, today after it had published a cartoon of King Bhumibol, on a charge of lese-majesty.

The police said that more arrests might be made. They revoked the publishing licences of the proprietor, the publisher and editor of the Daily News, and said no bail would be allowed for Mr Sunthornphat.

The offending item was the translation of the proverb: "To the land of the blind the one-eyed man is king". The authorities regard this as a derogatory reference to King Bhumibol who lost his right eye.



Five belles on the USS Vulcan in Norfolk, Virginia, among the first women on active duty afloat

Press work for Greco-Turk amity

From Mario Modiano
Athens, Nov 2

Greek and Turkish newspaper publishers and journalists have agreed to meet in London next week to discuss how the press could contribute, not to the solution of disputes between Greece and Turkey, but to a better understanding between the two peoples.

This meeting which will bring together publishers and editors of five leading newspapers each from Athens and Istanbul, was arranged by the International Press Institute.

The need to encourage Greeks and Turks to get to know each other better was felt in both countries shortly after the first settlement of the Cyprus problem in 1960. It then became clear that what the two peoples knew of each other they had learnt on the battlefield, or in history text books designed to elicit patriotism rather than promote international understanding.

The International Press Institute organized in 1961 a Greek-Turkish meeting of journalists in Rhodes, but

peace was then short-lived and the effort fizzled out as Cyprus flared up again in 1963.

This time the journalists propose to examine how the press in each country portrays the other country and what can be done to eliminate bias, distortion, and inaccuracies.

Each side assigned to a foreign correspondent residing in its country the preparation of a critical report of how the two countries emerge from each other's press. The results are believed to be quite instructive if depressing.

Princess had 'severe pneumonia' on trip

From Michael Leapman
Rouseau, Dominica, Nov 2

Princess Margaret has just recovered from what her aides call "a pretty severe bout of pneumonia," which had prevented her from fulfilling a number of engagements last month.

She was taken ill at the independence celebrations for Tuvalu, formerly the Ellice Islands, and flown to hospital in Sydney, Australia. The exact nature of the illness had not until now been disclosed.

Lord Napier, the Princess's private secretary, made the unexpected announcement to British reporters who are here for the Dominican independence celebrations after an informal drinks party.

After the Princess left, Lord Napier asked reporters to stay behind. He said he was making the revelation because of "negative comments in the British press" about Princess Margaret. When she had to pull out of Tuvalu and then cancel engagements in Fiji and the Philippines, one or two commentators suggested she might be making a recovery.

Most people said no announcement had been made at the time on the advice of a senior Australian doctor, because the word pneumonia carried alarmist connotations. He made the point, however, that while modern antibiotics it is seldom fatal.

It was a viral pneumonia, which means the Princess picked it up from a stray virus. It is unlikely that the rain in which she was caught in Tuvalu played any part.

Lord Napier who have met the Princess since she arrived yesterday have remarked how much sadder she is than she used to be. Her face has been showing signs of strain, presumably as a result of the illness.

However, she is fulfilling a heavy social programme without flagging. At midnight tonight she will hand over the constitutional instruments of Dominica to the interim president at a flag-raising ceremony on the cricket field.

The ceremony was originally to have taken place this morning but the Princess insisted that it be rescheduled.

US mid-term election

Shuffle of Congress committees gives liberals more power

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, Nov 2

Next Tuesday the electors of West Virginia will decide whether to return to office the chairman of the Senate committee on the environment and public works, Mississippi will lose the chairman of the Senate committee on the judiciary, and remote and landlocked Idaho will at last be represented by the chairman of the committee on foreign relations.

The changes in congressional committees which result from every election are always more important than the mere tabulation of gains and losses between the two parties. The country is undoubtedly in the hands of the right, conservatives are winning and liberals are losing, but next week's election will put Senator Edward Kennedy, Congress's most prominent liberal, into the most powerful legislative position in the Senate, the chairmanship of the judiciary committee. There he will replace Congress's most prominent conservative, Mr James Eastland of Mississippi.

That committee has an extraordinarily wide responsibility. All of a sudden, Bills due to liberals' hands, dealing with every aspect, save taxation, of domestic affairs, which have been killed off year after year by the more reactionary senators, will be promoted and encouraged by Senator Kennedy.

Among other effects, it will give his presidential ambitions a real help. Senator Eastland was chairman of two of the committee's most important subcommittees, on criminal laws and procedures and on immigration. Senator Kennedy will be able to take over these posts, advance the cause of law reform and deal with the crucial question of Mexican immigration more sympathetically than his senior Senator for Mississippi.

The fate of the committee on the environment and public works, Senator Jennings Randolph is facing a difficult battle for reelection in West Virginia. If he loses, it will be up to Senator Muskie of Maine to decide whether to continue to support environmental causes, as it has in the past, or to block them indefinitely.

This is because Mr Muskie is the second Democrat on the committee, and could succeed to the chairmanship if Senator Randolph is defeated. But the Senate now permits its members to chair no more than one committee, and Mr Muskie is chairman of the budget committee.

Mr Muskie strongly supports environmental causes, such as setting aside 100 million acres of Alaska as an untouchable wilderness. Senator Gravel, who is the third Democrat, will have to decide whether his many of those issues, including the Alaska Lands Bill. If he becomes chairman.

Mr Muskie is the last survivor of the old and authoritarian Congressmen who controlled the House until a revolt by junior members in 1975 and in 1977. The Democratic caucus will have to decide whether his deputy, Mr Jamie Whitten of Mississippi, will succeed him.

Thai newspaper closed for lese-majesty

From Our Correspondent
Bangkok, Nov 2

The Thai authorities closed the country's second largest newspaper, the Daily News, today after it had published a cartoon of King Bhumibol, on a charge of lese-majesty.

The police said that more arrests might be made. They revoked the publishing licences of the proprietor, the publisher and editor of the Daily News, and said no bail would be allowed for Mr Sunthornphat.

The offending item was the translation of the proverb: "To the land of the blind the one-eyed man is king". The authorities regard this as a derogatory reference to King Bhumibol who lost his right eye.

Taiwan airliner to be kept out of Mr Teng's sight

From Neil Kelly
Bangkok, Nov 2

A Taiwan airliner will be kept out of sight when Mr Teng Hsiao-ping, the Chinese Deputy Prime Minister, arrives at Bangkok International airport on Sunday.

The Chinese Embassy in Bangkok asked the Thais to prevent any Taiwan aircraft from landing at the airport that day. The Thais refused, but said no bail would be allowed for Mr Teng does not see the airliner.

The Chinese have also asked the Thais to keep certain journalists, mainly writers for Chinese-language newspapers, away from Mr Teng and his party. The

Thais are in fact prepared for protest demonstrations by this side of the Chinese community in Thailand.

King Bhumibol will grant him an audience only two hours after his arrival. The audience was originally arranged for the following day but the date was changed because the King will then be attending the ordination into the Buddhist monkhood of his son and heir, Crown Prince Vajiralongkorn, who will remain a monk for two or three weeks.

Soviet diplomats are making efforts to overshadow Mr Teng's visit. The Soviet Ambassador wants to buy television time to make a lengthy statement on Soviet policy while Mr Teng is in Bangkok.

Chinese call to revive civil and penal codes

From David Bonavia
Hongkong, Nov 2

Mr Chao Tsang-pi, the Chinese Minister of Public Security, has called for the institution of more specific penal and civil codes to protect law and justice.

Echoing recent statements by Mr Chiang Hui, the president of the Supreme Court, Mr Chao said that the country had been practised during the period from 1966 on—that is, in the Cultural Revolution.

The civil and penal codes promulgated in the 1950s should be reinstated, Mr Chao said.

Third World Report

Thai teacher honoured for her slum schools

From Neil Kelly
Bangkok, Nov 2

A young Thai teacher who for more than a decade has been striving to educate the children of Klong Toey, the dockland slums of Bangkok, has been given one of the country's most distinguished awards at a ceremony in Manila.

Miss Pratsep Ungsongtham won the 1978 Ramon Magsaysay Award for public service. She is 27 and the youngest person ever to win one of the awards, which were instituted 20 years ago in memory of the Philippine President killed in an air crash. The citation said she had brought "learning, better health and hope to impoverished children."

Since then Miss Pratsep has overseen the destruction of her original school and home and a threat of prosecution for running an unregistered school. She rallied public support so effectively that another school was soon built, and the Govern-

ment not only dropped the prosecution but agreed to finance the school. Today there are 450 pupils and 11 teachers.

Truancy in a slum area is always a problem, but Miss Pratsep rarely blames the children. Some miss school because they have all-night jobs, such as minibus ticket collectors.

Miss Pratsep also won \$20,000 (10,000) with her Magsaysay medal. She had planned to spend it on the school, but the Bangkok Port Authority have just told her the school must be demolished as they need the land for dock expansion.

Miss Pratsep is determined to beat the latest threat to her school as she has previous ones. She has wide public support, film companies want to make her life story, and even the Thai royal family have displayed interest in the school.

WE, THE LIMBLESS, LOOK TO YOU FOR HELP

We come from both world wars. We come from Kenya, Malaya, Aden, Cyprus... and from Ulster. From keeping the peace no less than from war we limbless look to you for help.

And you can help, by helping our Association, BLESMA (The British Limbless Ex-Services Men's Association) look after the limbless from all the Services. It helps, with advice and encouragement, to overcome the shock of losing arms, or legs or an eye. It seeks that red tape does not stand in the way of the right entitlement to pension. And for severely handicapped and the elderly, it provides Residential Homes where they can live in peace and dignity.

Help BLESMA, please. We need money desperately. And we promise you, not a penny of it will be wasted.



Donations and information: Major T. Earl of Ancaster, RCVO, TD, Midland Bank Limited, West Smithfield London EC1A 9DX.

British Limbless Ex-Services Men's Association

GIVE TO THOSE WHO GAVE—PLEASE

The Sayings of Pere Patriarche

"A good wine is like a truly beautiful woman: the qualities which attracted you in the first place never vary."

PERE PATRIARCHE
RED AND WHITE VIN DE TABLE

For once, don't worry about the wine.

SCALA CINEMA

Conversations with 26 gay men & women

WORD IS OUT

Touching, revealing and truly gay...
OBSERVER

ENTERTAINMENTS

When telephoning use prefix 01 only outside London Metropolitan Area

OPERA AND BALLET	THEATRES
COLISEUM (01-240 5248) Reservations 01-240 3161 English National Opera Tonight 7.30: <i>Don Carlos</i> (final) Tomorrow 7.30: <i>Don Carlos</i> (final) Wednesday 7.30: <i>Don Carlos</i> (final) Thursday 7.30: <i>Don Carlos</i> (final) Friday 7.30: <i>Don Carlos</i> (final) Saturday 7.30: <i>Don Carlos</i> (final) Sunday 7.30: <i>Don Carlos</i> (final)	MAYFAIR (01-240 5248) Tonight 7.30: <i>Don Carlos</i> (final) Tomorrow 7.30: <i>Don Carlos</i> (final) Wednesday 7.30: <i>Don Carlos</i> (final) Thursday 7.30: <i>Don Carlos</i> (final) Friday 7.30: <i>Don Carlos</i> (final) Saturday 7.30: <i>Don Carlos</i> (final) Sunday 7.30: <i>Don Carlos</i> (final)
THE ROYAL BALLET Tonight 7.30: <i>Don Carlos</i> (final) Tomorrow 7.30: <i>Don Carlos</i> (final) Wednesday 7.30: <i>Don Carlos</i> (final) Thursday 7.30: <i>Don Carlos</i> (final) Friday 7.30: <i>Don Carlos</i> (final) Saturday 7.30: <i>Don Carlos</i> (final) Sunday 7.30: <i>Don Carlos</i> (final)	NATIONAL THEATRE Tonight 7.30: <i>Don Carlos</i> (final) Tomorrow 7.30: <i>Don Carlos</i> (final) Wednesday 7.30: <i>Don Carlos</i> (final) Thursday 7.30: <i>Don Carlos</i> (final) Friday 7.30: <i>Don Carlos</i> (final) Saturday 7.30: <i>Don Carlos</i> (final) Sunday 7.30: <i>Don Carlos</i> (final)
CONCERTS ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL (01-240 3161) Tonight 7.30: <i>Don Carlos</i> (final) Tomorrow 7.30: <i>Don Carlos</i> (final) Wednesday 7.30: <i>Don Carlos</i> (final) Thursday 7.30: <i>Don Carlos</i> (final) Friday 7.30: <i>Don Carlos</i> (final) Saturday 7.30: <i>Don Carlos</i> (final) Sunday 7.30: <i>Don Carlos</i> (final)	THEATRES ADOLPHUS (01-240 3161) Tonight 7.30: <i>Don Carlos</i> (final) Tomorrow 7.30: <i>Don Carlos</i> (final) Wednesday 7.30: <i>Don Carlos</i> (final) Thursday 7.30: <i>Don Carlos</i> (final) Friday 7.30: <i>Don Carlos</i> (final) Saturday 7.30: <i>Don Carlos</i> (final) Sunday 7.30: <i>Don Carlos</i> (final)

General Vacancies

FINANCIAL TIMES LIMITED

BUSINESS INFORMATION DIVISION

SALES REPRESENTATIVE

In every type of business, the important decisions can only be arrived at when you have sound facts, up to date information and accurate statistics to work from. Not only U.K. based but covering the whole world of international business.

The Business Information Division of the Financial Times answers this need through its highly thought of Business Information service and range of specialised newsletters.

The division is growing and now needs a Sales Representative, male or female, to sell their services to new and existing clients. The successful applicant should be between 24 and 30 years of age, educated to degree standard and ideally with some previous selling experience but, more importantly, the ability to learn fast and be a self-starter. Initial salary will be around £4,300 p.a. plus the benefits you would expect of a substantial organisation. Future prospects are excellent.

Write with brief details to:

FINANCIAL TIMES
Business Information Division,
Bracken House,
10 Cannon Street, EC4A 3DF.

VIRGIN RECORDS IN WEST 11

URGENTLY NEEDS:

SECRETARY/P.A. for one of the Directors. Must have excellent shorthand and typing and be able to work on own initiative.

SECRETARY for the Director of Publicity. Shorthand an advantage, accurate typing, spelling and punctuation essential. Age 20-30.

JUNIOR SECRETARY for the Press Office. Age 18-22. Accurate typing, spelling and punctuation essential.

JUNIOR LEGAL SECRETARY, legal experience not essential but applicant must be bright and young, able to copy type and do audio—shorthand an advantage.

SALES REPRESENTATIVE for West Country area. Experience essential. All the above applicants should be cheerful, capable and resilient given the trying conditions of a rapidly expanding company. Attractive salaries, generous perks.

'PHONE SARA ON: 01-727 8070

ASSISTANT

INFORMATION OFFICER

Required by the Films and Television Division of the CENTRAL OFFICE OF INFORMATION

in London SE1 for the Home Study Unit.

The successful candidate will assist the Officers in assessing costs of production for films, television films, commercials and audio visual presentations.

He/she will also undertake the more straightforward negotiations with contractors. The post offers an opportunity to acquire knowledge and experience of film budgets, but some understanding of film production techniques, costs and trade agreements would be useful.

Salary is on a scale which places it at £5,044. Please send a postcard for an application form to Central Office of Information, Atlantic House, Room 53, Floor 1, Holborn Viaduct, London, EC4A 3DF, quoting reference COI/TM/05/AA. Closing date for completed forms is 23rd November 1978.

TRADE ASSOCIATION

P.R. EXECUTIVE

The Life Offices' Association and Associated Scottish Life Offices require an experienced P.R. Executive to assist the Association's Public Relations Officer in London. Applicants with relevant experience in financial and political public relations should be able to demonstrate considerable writing ability.

An attractive salary will be offered to the right person together with membership of a non-contributory pension and life assurance scheme. Free lunch facilities are available.

Applications with details of career to date, marked personal, should be sent to:

THE SECRETARY,
THE LIFE OFFICES' ASSOCIATION,
QUEEN STREET, LONDON EC4A 1TP.

CHIEF SUB-EDITOR

required by The Times Higher Education Supplement. Application for this position post are invited from qualified journalists with editing and production experience, preferably graduates, with an interest in and knowledge of education.

Please write with full personal and career details to:
The Employment Manager,
TIMES NEWSPAPERS LIMITED,
200 Gray's Inn Road, London, WC1X 8EZ.

GENERAL VACANCIES

Interior Designer

Minimum experience 2 years. To work on design projects in England and abroad. With J. Buckley Barnes Associates, 22 Park Lane, Kensington, W.8.

LONDON Restaurant Group requires a chef with 10 years experience in a busy restaurant. Post in London. £3,500 p.a. plus benefits. 225 Park Lane.

THE NATIONAL MODEL, menswear. Tailor requires assistance. Good tailoring. Write: box 2824 R, The Times.

GENERAL VACANCIES

FINANCIAL TRAINERS

"O.N.A." level background. 10-20 years experience. To train in financial planning. £10,000 p.a. plus benefits. 225 Park Lane.

HOUSE BUREAU REQUIRED for a small residential centre in Cornwall. £10,000 p.a. plus benefits. 225 Park Lane.

THE NATIONAL MODEL, menswear. Tailor requires assistance. Good tailoring. Write: box 2824 R, The Times.

COMPANY NOTICES

COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the directors have declared a dividend of 10% on the ordinary shares of the company for the year ending 31st December 1977, and payable on 11th December 1978, to shareholders on the Register at that date.

IT IS ALSO GIVEN that the Register of MEMBERS of the COMPANY will be CLOSED from the 2nd to the 11th December 1978, both dates inclusive for the preparation of dividend warrants.

INTERIM STATEMENT
The results of the Company and the Group for the periods below were as follows:

	Six months to 31.7.78	Six months to 31.7.77	Year to 31.7.78	Year to 31.7.77
	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)
Turnover (including inter-group sales)	96,000	95,500	193,500	193,500
Gross Profit	1,500	1,500	3,000	3,000
Operating Profit	1,500	1,500	3,000	3,000
Profit before Taxation	1,500	1,500	3,000	3,000
Profit after Taxation	1,500	1,500	3,000	3,000
Extraordinary Items	—	—	—	—
Less: Minority Interests	—	—	—	—

The results of associated companies have been included for the first time and prior years' figures have been restated for comparative purposes. The change in (revenue) income of the Company compared to the previous six months reflects mainly differences in respect of subsidiary companies' dividends.

The reduction in operating profit follows from a steady level of sales and generally reduced margins affecting the Group's trading and manufacturing activities, both in Malaysia and Singapore. The downturn in the latter year under review has been caused by a number of factors, including a decline in the price of rubber and a fall in the price of tin. It is now considered unlikely that profit for the full year will reach the previous year's level.

By Order of the Board
Singapore
25th October, 1978

The British Library

Collections

Use your knowledge of Japanese language and culture

Assistant Keeper Appointment

The successful candidate for this interesting London post will join the Department of Oriental Manuscripts and Printed Books and be responsible for management of the Japanese Collections (about 50,000 volumes) both antiquarian and modern. Work involves extending the collection of current publications in Japanese, regular scanning of current and antiquarian catalogues, cataloguing and subject indexing new material, providing information on all aspects of Japanese literature, life and culture to academic researchers and the public, compiling catalogues on special aspects of the Collections, and exhibition work.

Candidates (aged at least 28) must have a degree with 1st or 2nd class honours or an equivalent or higher qualification either in Japanese or in another subject supported by a thorough knowledge of Japanese language and culture. Experience of library work or academic research in the Japanese field and/or a qualification in librarianship advantageous.

Starting salary within the range £5,555-£8,820 according to qualifications and experience. Appointment may be permanent, or (in an appropriate case) on secondment.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 24 November 1978) write to Civil Service Commission, Alcon Lane, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote G(49)382.

THAMES VALLEY POLICE AUTHORITY

Appointment of CHIEF CONSTABLE

Applications are invited from senior police officers for the appointment of CHIEF CONSTABLE of the THAMES VALLEY POLICE.

Applicants must have attended the Command Course Part II at the Police College and currently hold senior command appointments.

The appointment is subject to the approval of the Secretary of State, to the Police Acts and Regulations for the time being in force, and to such other conditions of service as may from time to time be adopted by the Authority in relation to the appointment.

It is anticipated that the salary will be £16,260 with effect from 1st September, 1978.

Further information and forms of application may be obtained from me at the Shire Hall, Reading RG1 3EY, and completed applications must reach me by 30th November, 1978.

R. W. Cash
Clerk to the Authority

THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS

ASTBURY DEPARTMENT OF BIOPHYSICS

Applications are invited for two temporary posts of POSTDOCTORAL RESEARCH FELLOW

In a group carrying out structural studies of enzymes as part of a programme of research on the molecular basis of enzyme action, being carried out under the supervision of Professor A. C. T. North and Dr A. J. S. Gledhill with support from the Science Research Council and the University of Leeds.

One post is for a CRYSTALLOGRAPHER, preferably with experience in protein crystallography, to carry out research on the structure of a dihydrofolate reductase which has reached an advanced stage. The appointment is for a fixed term of 18 months.

The second post is for a RESEARCH FELLOW in PROTEIN CHEMISTRY, EXPERIMENTAL PATHOLOGY, or related fields, to carry out research on the molecular basis of enzyme action, with particular reference to the structure of a dihydrofolate reductase. This appointment is for a fixed term of 18 months.

Starting salary in the range £5,853-£5,122 on the IA Scale for Research and Academic Staff (1978-79, 55/51) (under review) according to age, qualifications and experience.

Preferential enquiries to Professor A. C. T. North (Telephone (0532) 31755 ext 6150) will be welcomed.

Applications should be sent to the Secretary, The University of Leeds, Leeds LS2 9JT, enclosing reference number 43/1/A. Closing date for applications 30 November 1978.

EXPERIENCED

ACCOUNTANTS

We are looking for Accountants with good knowledge of Commercial Accountancy and Stock Control, to join our Company and work on long/short term contracts. Attractive pay rate, Bank and holiday pay.

Please ring now for further details: 930 0041

MANPOWER LIMITED

GENERAL VACANCIES

FRANCE

Bilingual Secretarial School in Central France urgently requires experienced secretaries for a 12 month period. Salary £10,000 p.a. plus benefits. 225 Park Lane.

HOUSE BUREAU REQUIRED for a small residential centre in Cornwall. £10,000 p.a. plus benefits. 225 Park Lane.

THE NATIONAL MODEL, menswear. Tailor requires assistance. Good tailoring. Write: box 2824 R, The Times.

THE NATIONAL MODEL, menswear. Tailor requires assistance. Good tailoring. Write: box 2824 R, The Times.

GENERAL VACANCIES

ASSISTANT needed for Historic

house and estate in Scotland. House available to let. Please write: Box 2824 R, The Times.

AIR CONDITIONING DESIGNER (MCA) required by Oxford University. £10,000 p.a. plus benefits. 225 Park Lane.

HOUSE BUREAU REQUIRED for a small residential centre in Cornwall. £10,000 p.a. plus benefits. 225 Park Lane.

THE NATIONAL MODEL, menswear. Tailor requires assistance. Good tailoring. Write: box 2824 R, The Times.

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

ALANGATE Legal Solicitors

offer a confidential service to employers and staff at all levels. Telephone for appointment: 01-405 2200, 01-405 2201, 01-405 2202, 01-405 2203, 01-405 2204, 01-405 2205, 01-405 2206, 01-405 2207, 01-405 2208, 01-405 2209, 01-405 2210, 01-405 2211, 01-405 2212, 01-405 2213, 01-405 2214, 01-405 2215, 01-405 2216, 01-405 2217, 01-405 2218, 01-405 2219, 01-405 2220, 01-405 2221, 01-405 2222, 01-405 2223, 01-405 2224, 01-405 2225, 01-405 2226, 01-405 2227, 01-405 2228, 01-405 2229, 01-405 2230, 01-405 2231, 01-405 2232, 01-405 2233, 01-405 2234, 01-405 2235, 01-405 2236, 01-405 2237, 01-405 2238, 01-405 2239, 01-405 2240, 01-405 2241, 01-405 2242, 01-405 2243, 01-405 2244, 01-405 2245, 01-405 2246, 01-405 2247, 01-405 2248, 01-405 2249, 01-405 2250, 01-405 2251, 01-405 2252, 01-405 2253, 01-405 2254, 01-405 2255, 01-405 2256, 01-405 2257, 01-405 2258, 01-405 2259, 01-405 2260, 01-405 2261, 01-405 2262, 01-405 2263, 01-405 2264, 01-405 2265, 01-405 2266, 01-405 2267, 01-405 2268, 01-405 2269, 01-405 2270, 01-405 2271, 01-405 2272, 01-405 2273, 01-405 2274, 01-405 2275, 01-405 2276, 01-405 2277, 01-405 2278, 01-405 2279, 01-405 2280, 01-405 2281, 01-405 2282, 01-405 2283, 01-405 2284, 01-405 2285, 01-405 2286, 01-405 2287, 01-405 2288, 01-405 2289, 01-405 2290, 01-405 2291, 01-405 2292, 01-405 2293, 01-405 2294, 01-405 2295, 01-405 2296, 01-405 2297, 01-405 2298, 01-405 2299, 01-405 2300, 01-405 2301, 01-405 2302, 01-405 2303, 01-405 2304, 01-405 2305, 01-405 2306, 01-405 2307, 01-405 2308, 01-405 2309, 01-405 2310, 01-405 2311, 01-405 2312, 01-405 2313, 01-405 2314, 01-405 2315, 01-405 2316, 01-405 2317, 01-405 2318, 01-405 2319, 01-405 2320, 01-405 2321, 01-405 2322, 01-405 2323, 01-405 2324, 01-405 2325, 01-405 2326, 01-405 2327, 01-405 2328, 01-405 2329, 01-405 2330, 01-405 2331, 01-405 2332, 01-405 2333, 01-405 2334, 01-405 2335, 01-405 2336, 01-405 2337, 01-405 2338, 01-405 2339, 01-405 2340, 01-405 2341, 01-405 2342, 01-405 2343, 01-405 2344, 01-405 2345, 01-405 2346, 01-405 2347, 01-405 2348, 01-405 2349, 01-405 2350, 01-405 2351, 01-405 2352, 01-405 2353, 01-405 2354, 01-405 2355, 01-405 2356, 01-405 2357, 01-405 2358, 01-405 2359, 01-405 2360, 01-405 2361, 01-405 2362, 01-405 2363, 01-405 2364, 01-405 2365, 01-405 2366, 01-405 2367, 01-405 2368, 01-405 2369, 01-405 2370, 01-405 2371, 01-405 2372, 01-405 2373, 01-405 2374, 01-405 2375, 01-405 2376, 01-405 2377, 01-405 2378, 01-405 2379, 01-405 2380, 01-405 2381, 01-405 2382, 01-405 2383, 01-405 2384, 01-405 2385, 01-405 2386, 01-405 2387, 01-405 2388, 01-405 2389, 01-405 2390, 01-405 2391, 01-405 2392, 01-405 2393, 01-405 2394, 01-405 2395, 01-405 2396, 01-405 2397, 01-405 2398, 01-405 2399, 01-405 2400, 01-405 2401, 01-405 2402, 01-405 2403, 01-405 2404, 01-405 2405, 01-405 2406, 01-405 2407, 01-405 2408, 01-405 2409, 01-405 2410, 01-405 2411, 01-405 2412, 01-405 2413, 01-405 2414, 01-405 2415, 01-405 2416, 01-405 2417, 01-405 2418, 01-405 2419, 01-405 2420, 01-405 2421, 01-405 2422, 01-405 2423, 01-405 2424, 01-405 2425, 01-405 2426, 01-405 2427, 01-405 2428, 01-405 2429, 01-405 2430, 01-405 2431, 01-405 2432, 01-405 2433, 01-405 2434, 01-405 2435, 01-405 2436, 01-405 2437, 01-405 2438, 01-405 2439, 01-405 2440, 01-405 2441, 01-405 2442, 01-405 2443, 01-405 2444, 01-405 2445, 01-405 2446, 01-405 2447, 01-405 2448, 01-405 2449, 01-405 2450, 01-405 2451, 01-405 2452, 01-405 2453, 01-405 2454, 01-405 2455, 01-405 2456, 01-405 2457, 01-405 2458, 01-405 2459, 01-405 2460, 01-405 2461, 01-405 2462, 01-405 2463, 01-405 2464, 01-405 2465, 01-405 2466, 01-405 2467, 01-405 2468, 01-405 2469, 01-405 2470, 01-405 2471, 01-405 2472, 01-405 2473, 01-405 2474, 01-405 2475, 01-405 2476, 01-405 2477, 01-405 2478, 01-405 2479, 01-405 2480, 01-405 2481, 01-405 2482, 01-405 2483, 01-405 2484, 01-405 2485, 01-405 2486, 01-405 2487, 01-405 2488, 01-405 2489, 01-405 2490, 01-405 2491, 01-405 2492, 01-405 2493, 01-405 2494, 01-405 2495, 01-405 2496, 01-405 2497, 01-405 2498, 01-405 2499, 01-405 2500, 01-405 2501, 01-405 2502, 01-405 2503, 01-405 2504, 01-405 2505, 01-405 2506, 01-405 2507, 01-405 2508, 01-405 2509, 01-405 2510, 01-405 2511, 01-405 2512, 01-405 2513, 01-405 2514, 01-405 2515, 01-405 2516, 01-405 2517, 01-405 2518, 01-405 2519, 01-405 2520, 01-405 2521, 01-405 2522, 01-405 2523, 01-405 2524, 01-405 2525, 01-405 2526, 01-405 2527, 01-405 2528, 01-405 2529, 01-405 2530, 01-405 2531, 01-405 2532, 01-405 2533, 01-405 2534, 01-405 2535, 01-405 2536, 01-405 2537, 01-405 2538, 01-405 2539, 01-405 2540, 01-405 2541, 01-405 2542, 01-405 2543, 01-405 2544, 01-405 2545, 01-405 2546, 01-405 2547, 01-405 2548, 01-405 2549, 01-405 2550, 01-405 2551, 01-405 2552, 01-405 2553, 01-405 2554, 01-405 2555, 01-405 2556, 01-405 2557, 01-405 2558, 01-405 2559, 01-405 2560, 01-405 2561, 01-405 2562, 01-405 2563, 01-405 2564, 01-405 2565, 01-405 2566, 01-405 2567, 01-405 2568, 01-405 2569, 01-405 2570, 01-405 2571, 01-405 2572, 01-405 2573, 01-405 2574, 01-405 2575, 01-405 2576, 01-405 2577, 01-405 2578, 01-405 2579, 01-405 2580, 01-405 2581, 01-405 2582, 01-405 2583, 01-405 2584, 01-405 2585, 01-405 2586, 01-405 2587, 01-405 2588, 01-405 2589, 01-405 2590, 01-405 2591, 01-405 2592, 01-405 2593, 01-405 2594, 01-405 2595, 01-405 2596, 01-405 2597, 01-405 2598, 01-405 2599, 01-405 2600, 01-405 2601, 01-405 2602, 01-405 2603, 01-405 2604, 01-405 2605, 01-405 2606, 01-405 2607, 01-405 2608, 01-405 2609, 01-405 2610, 01-405 2611, 01-405 2612, 01-405 2613, 01-405 2614, 01-405 2615, 01-405 2616, 01-405 2617, 01-405 2618, 01-405 2619, 01-405 2620, 01-405 2621, 01-405 2622, 01-405 2623, 01-405 2624, 01-405 2625, 01-405 2626, 01-405 2627, 01-405 2628, 01-405 2629, 01-405 2630, 01-405 2631, 01-405 2632, 01-405 2633, 01-405 2634, 01-405 2635, 01-405 2636, 01-405 2637, 01-405 2638, 01-405 2639, 01-405 2640, 01-405 2641, 01-405 2642, 01-405 2643, 01-405 2644, 01-405 2645, 01-405 2646, 01-405 2647, 01-405 2648, 01-405 2649, 01-405 2650, 01-405 2651, 01-405 2652, 01-405 2653, 01-405 2654, 01-405 2655, 01-405 2656, 01-4

Telecommunications in the Arab world

The growing political and economic importance of the Arab world, together with its huge oil wealth, has brought about a rapid expansion of telecommunications networks there. This Special Report examines this growth and the opportunities it offers

Market with a great hunger

by Derek Harris

The first telex system fully adapted for Arabic was inaugurated this summer with machines in the United States, Japan and Kuwait, shipping right to left to spill out messages in the flowing Arabic script.

It was an interesting enough event technologically, the achievement of the Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research in co-operation with the United States-based Technology International Corporation. There was a telex previously adapted to Arabic but this produced distinctly inelegant translations, sometimes not easily followed. The Kuwait institute solved that by coming up with a computer-decoder.

But the event was perhaps more important as a symbol. Arab nations, even where in some cases there has been a decade or more of intense development, still display the most omnivorous demand that exists in the world today for all the various means of telecommunication, from telephone and telex to radio wave links and satellite communications.

It is the next logical step for them to want systems more closely adapted to their own needs, as with the projected pan-Arab communications satellite. Those dependent on Arabic as a language have long suffered difficulties in interacting particularly with technologies based on the distinctly different languages of the Greco-Roman world.

But the symbolism of the Kuwait venture goes further in that the new system will also readily transmit messages in the English, Greek or Roman alphabets. The Arabs have no illusions about having to live with the rest of the world and are still turning to the in-

dustrialized countries to help them with little more than a generation to bridge the development gaps which elsewhere it has taken centuries to cross.

The Arab nations' annual growth rates for international telecommunications services alone, of 77 per cent for telephoning time and 36 per cent for telexing time, were noted in a recent survey by Cable & Wireless, the United Kingdom company which operates extensively in the Middle East. Even the demand for telegraph messages—a declining sector in most of the rest of the world—was up 6 per cent last year compared with 1976.

Few businesses operate at such sustained high growth rates. But the reasons for growth are clear enough. If it is impossible to communicate quickly, whether from office to office in the same city or across the globe, it makes the modern style of trading equally impossible. But in the era of Middle East oil riches, the Arab world is willy-nilly already playing a major role in world trade and that process is accelerating.

That good communications are vital in such development has been shown by the experience of Bahrain where so many international companies have made their headquarters and particularly major world banks. Since the demise of trouble-torn Beirut as the financial centre of the Arab world, Bahrain has come closest to filling the role and the quality of its communications facilities has been crucial to such development.

Some businessmen headquartered in Saudi Arabia have had so much difficulty in some parts of that country in getting out international telephone calls readily that flying into Bahrain has been a popular way of coping with the problem.

The biggest contract in the history of the telephone network signed earlier this year should solve those problems in Saudi Arabia and other major improvements are planned for telecommunications there.

The Saudis were early exploiters of the satellite communication network offered internationally by Intelsat and now used by most Arab countries. A French consortium, backed by the French Government, is to provide a colour television network for the whole of Saudi Arabia, half of whose population is nomadic.

Egypt's decayed communications system, now about to be tackled with a two-stage development plan even bigger than that in Saudi Arabia, has fettered Egypt's development as a business centre. Businessmen have even had to resort to setting up offices in ships to try to overcome the communications problems, the ships providing radio links with their home offices.

If Egypt can increase its present 400,000 telephone lines up to one million by 1984 as planned—with five million lines as the target for the end of the century—it will stand some chance of fulfilling its natural role as a major financial centre of the Arab world.

Its development as a natural industrial heartland for the Middle East also depends a great deal on the speed with which the communications problems are solved, not easy in a system started as far back as 1929 that is now hopelessly outdated, with its telex system grossly overburdened.

One of the keynotes of the growing power in both Middle East and world financial markets of Kuwait is that its telecommunications are almost on a par with those of Bahrain, Ku-

wait plays a key role in both the international money markets—its domestic bond market is already growing substantially—and in channeling funds in and out of the major international stock exchanges.

In addition to these trading pressures that are demanding a rapid upgrading of telecommunications among the Arab nations, there are other compelling reasons for growth in the sector. Defence demands on telecommunications by any Middle East country are necessarily great as well as complex.

The Arab nations also need to look to radio and television communications to make a big contribution to solving the problem of educational standards. The adult population of the 22 million or so Arabs is still not far short of being 70 per cent illiterate, with the nomadic way of life followed by many as an added complication. There are many scattered communities away from main centres of population with their burgeoning academic institutions and other training facilities.

Educational and information services can reach such previously isolated communities, given the introduction of the modern telecommunications facilities like broadband microwave terrestrial and space systems and the land-line coaxial cables. Land-based microwave systems have the advantage of large capacity which is of particular benefit when television services are introduced, since one television channel occupies the equivalent of nearly 1,000 telephone circuits.

There is the snag that terrestrial systems are "line of sight", which means each transmitter has to "see" the next one in the chain, resulting in a disproportionate cost when servicing

scattered communities. But it is a cost the Arabs will have to face if traditionally backward communities are to be rapidly transformed into part of an industrialized society.

There is an equally strong pan-Arab political dynamic. This is what the Arab League regional satellite scheme is all about. Arab League was formed early last year, within the framework of the Arab League and taking in 21 Arab countries.

It was aimed at setting up a regional communications satellite devoted to meeting the needs of the Arab world. It was seen as a key factor in raising social, economic and educational standards throughout the Arab world and as a means of promoting greater unity.

The Arab Satellite Communication Organization, to give it its full title, is now based in Riyadh in Saudi Arabia, a country which is expected to contribute a major share towards the cost of around \$150m. Consultants are already working on a traffic survey but it looks likely that the project will not be operational before 1980.

One question which has yet to be resolved is how far the various Arab countries, in contemplating the use of the Arab satellite, will be influenced by cost factors. There is already wide use of the Intelsat satellites, mainly the one tracking over the Indian Ocean, although some Arab countries are also using the Atlantic satellite system with its ability to allow direct communication with the Americas.

Intelsat might prove a cheaper proposition than Arabstat's satellite system although Arabstat will have the advantage of being entirely dedicated to Arab needs. Because the Arabstat project has not moved on as quickly as first planned,

other transnational communication systems for the Arab nations have been discussed, including one backed by the Kuwaitis for laying submarine cables in the Gulf to serve states bordering on that waterway.

What seems likely to precede that is a cable linking Bahrain, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates in which preliminary development work has started. Telephone and telex traffic between these three states has grown substantially, but that is not the only argument for ceasing to rely on the satellite connections, to which so many Arab countries have turned to solve their initial difficulties in providing expanded telecommunications quickly.

Unless something is done to increase telecommunications capacity there could be problems for a number of states by 1980 when it looks likely that Intelsat capacity on the Indian Ocean link will have largely been taken up.

Most of the Gulf states, for instance, are out of the line of coverage of the Atlantic satellite system which means that additional antennae have to be installed to make use of the Atlantic link. But Bahrain, which already has an antenna working in the Indian Ocean satellite, should by early 1980 have an additional dish beamed on to the Atlantic system—an insurance which other states may well take out soon.

There is another factor which throws the focus back to improving terrestrial facilities such as with the cables. For short-distance communications these are a much cheaper proposition than the satellite channels although the space systems have a cost advantage for worldwide communication.

The author is Commercial Editor, The Times.

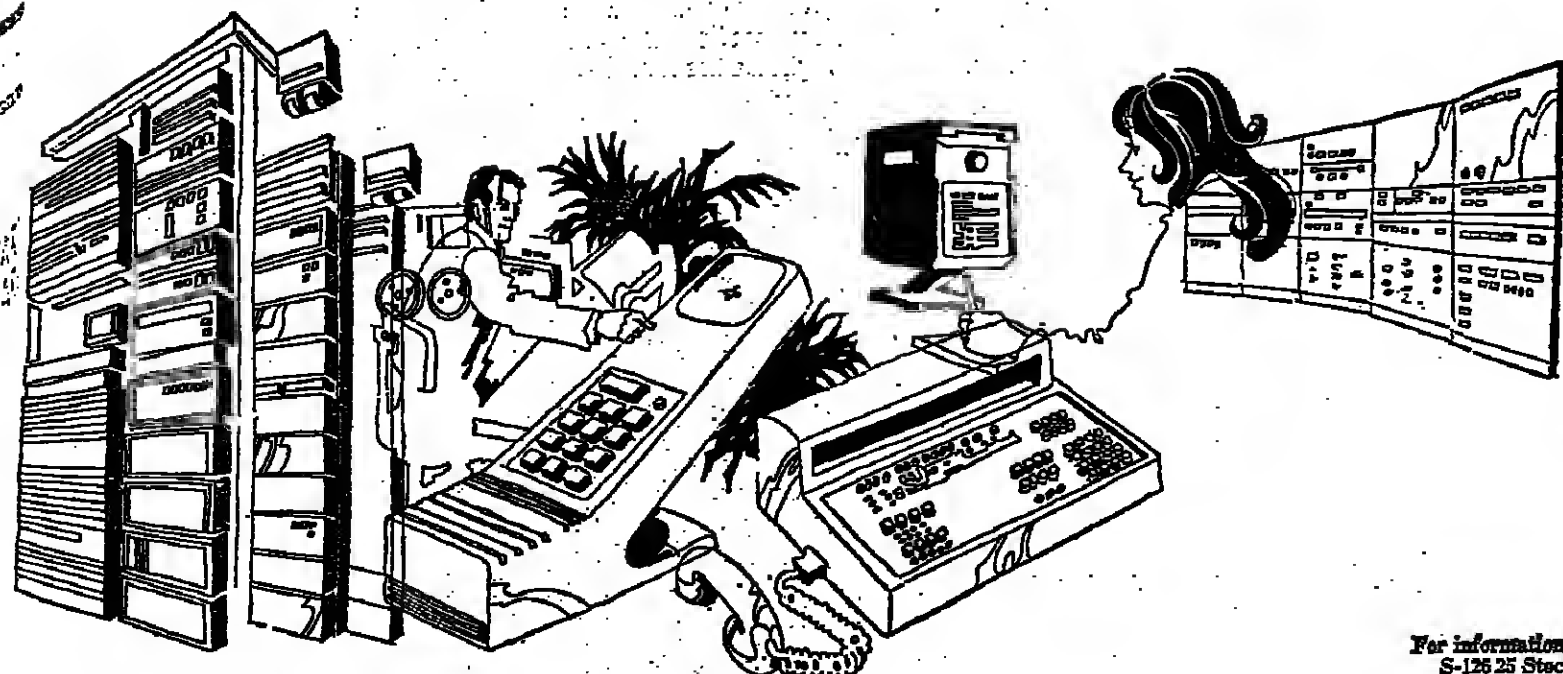
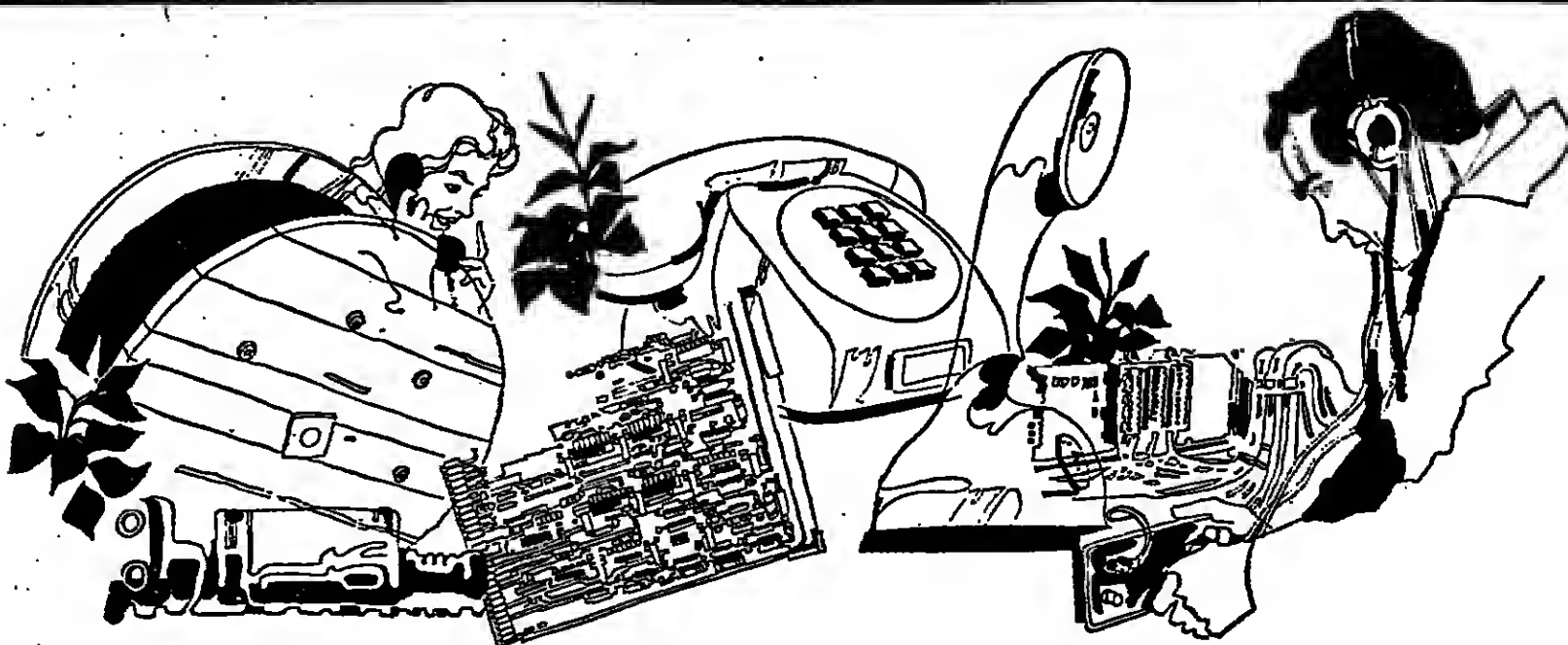


Telecommunications carry an ancient message. A shaikh reading from the Koran in a broadcasting studio in Saudi Arabia.

Total telecommunications planning and "supersystem" capability are becoming increasingly important in today's world telecommunications markets.

One of the results is a growing demand for organizations with worldwide, across-the-board capabilities not just in hardware, but also in areas such as network planning, system interwork, system administration, and operation and maintenance; organizations with the capacity, knowhow, experience — and financial and technical resources — to design, manufacture and install complete telecommunications and telesignalling "packages" virtually anywhere in the world.

With a product range including public and private telephone exchanges, telephone instruments, transmission systems, cable and network products, intercom systems, radio and data communication systems, and components — and with operations in more than 100 countries around the world — the Ericsson Group is one of the very few organizations capable of meeting these growing demands.



The Ericsson Group

Partners in telecommunications progress in The Arab World

For information on The Ericsson Group, write to the Group's World Headquarters: The LM Ericsson Telephone Company, S-126 25 Stockholm, Sweden. Or to Thorn-Ericsson Telecommunications Ltd., Horsham, Sussex RH13 5QF, England.

Hundreds of millions yet to be spent

by Derek Harris

Arab spending on telecommunications is already high. Most nations have at least one earth satellite antenna to plug into the space networks and more coaxial cables are going in to link various countries. Some Gulf countries have also made big strides in providing internal telephone and telex services capable of meeting the sharply rising demands of trade.

But the hundreds of millions of pounds still to be spent on plans now on the drawing boards make the Arab nations the biggest single market world wide for telecommunications equipment and technology.

The scale of investment is shown by Saudi Arabia's \$1,500m contract signed earlier this year with Philips, the Dutch company, L. M. Ericsson of Sweden and Bell Canada. There are more than 200,000 telephones already connected in Saudi Arabia but its exchanges are overburdened and not always reliable.

About 400,000 new push-button telephones will probably be installed in offices and homes within three years, with perhaps 2,000 new public call-boxes in addition. But that is only part of an ambitious Saudi masterplan to improve all its telecommunications. A nationwide microwave link is being built and coaxial cable links with adjoining Arab states are growing.

Another large and important contract for which the world's major telecommunications companies are now bidding is for the modernization and extension of Egypt's telephone network, more than 40 years old. The first phase, over five years, is worth \$320m and a longer-term plan involves spending an additional \$510m, altogether nearly four times the cost of the Saudi scheme.

One of the companies bidding for the contracts is the

multinational company IIT, based in the United States, with a substantial involvement for its subsidiary in the United Kingdom, SIT, a leader in the manufacture of telephone cable.

At least three European companies, Siemens of West Germany, CIT-Alcatel of France and Philips of Holland, are also in the running. Part of the project is for a plant to make fully electronic telephone exchanges controlled by computers not only for the Egyptian but for other Middle East markets.

It is not known whether or not Philips will bid jointly with L. M. Ericsson of Sweden, but the size of the project is so great that it appears likely that a consortium will eventually get the contract.

Even where countries have efficient telephone and telex facilities further spending is planned. Bahrain had three telephone operators and no numbers at the close of the Second World War—subscribers were asked for by name—but by last year nearly 20,000 lines were available with 58,000 the expected total under an existing expansion plan.

Bahrain also has the advantage of being compact compared with some Arab states with their wide scattering of isolated communities. Nevertheless, according to Cable & Wireless, the British consultancy and operating company which has been involved in Bahrain's telecommunications development from the beginning, more than £140m will need to be invested by 1982 if the high standards of service there are to be maintained. That is at 1977 prices so that the actual cost will eventually be greater.

The latest returns by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company on the number of telephones available shows the extent to which Arab states will have

to go to fully equipping themselves with modern telecommunications.

The basis of the survey is the number of telephones for every 100 of the population. The United States figure is a little below 70 and the United Kingdom stands at 38.

In the Arab world anything in double figures is an achievement with the high penetration largely found in states bordering the east coast of the Arabian peninsula. Dubai, for instance, had 13.3 telephones per 100 of the population last year, Kuwait had 13, Qatar 12.8 and Bahrain 11.6. But Saudi Arabia had only 2.1 and Iraq 2.8. Oman had only one telephone for every 200 of its population.

One of the difficulties for a number of Arab countries is that while they have excellent international communication links by satellite or by terrestrial systems, the quality of the signals can deteriorate quickly when they enter the domestic network. Such internal networks are often of limited penetration. That means that while it may be possible to get crystal clear calls between the international terminals, the calls between important cities in a particular country can be unsatisfactory.

Such difficulties mean that many Arab states will provide an exceptional market for telecommunications equipment well into the next decade.

Typical of the demand thrown up by a country whose economy is growing quickly is Qatar which in 1953 had 80 exchange at Doha with only 100 telephone lines, rising to about 7,000 lines in the middle 1960s. Three transportable cross-bar exchanges were introduced in 1971 to add initially about 3,000 lines so that within four years the total network had about 13,000 lines.

Since then the number of

lines has nearly doubled, though most of the lines and handsets are still co-ordinated around Doha with the rest of the country linked by a combination of land lines and radio circuits.

Until 1976 Qatar was linked to the rest of the world by a tropospheric scatter connection with Bahrain from where calls were beamed out to the Bahrain satellite station but now Qatar has its own earth station.

Satellite earth stations alone cost several million pounds each but the scheme for a new satellite system dedicated entirely to Arab needs, now being worked on by the Arab Satellite Communications Organization (Arabsat), will cost considerably more than the \$500m which will be spent direct by Arabsat.

Individual countries will not only have to provide the earth stations for use with the satellite but considerable ancillary communications. Such basic services will include control centres and switching centres, with other special facilities needed to create links with existing telecommunications systems.

It is not only the wealthy countries which are responsible for the size of the Arab telecommunications market. Agricultural development of Sudan, heavily funded by Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, has produced unusual demands on telecommunications.

As irrigation and farming schemes, involving more than £2,000m in Saudi money and Egyptian manpower and skill, include a system of controlling sluice gates with remote-control telemetry.

Sudan is also an example of the larger country with difficulties in providing adequate telephone services and work on a national microwave network has started to remedy the position.

The author is Commercial Editor, The Times.

The telecommunications market not only concerns consultancy contracts of which the United Kingdom Post Office is getting an increasing share—but contracts for supplying the equipment. Arab countries are also short of experienced engineers and technicians needed to operate and maintain systems after they are installed.

It is now common for the management of telecommunications systems to be offered for commercial contract, and there is also a market opportunity in helping the Arab administrations to set up courses, including the provision of teachers, to increase the domestic supply of technicians who can eventually take over operation and maintenance in telecommunications.

Cable & Wireless, which has consultancy and operational contracts in about 70 countries and has a historical connexion with many Middle East countries, even has its own regional engineering college in Bahrain. Initial training lasts 20 months followed by 18 months to four years in a sector of particular responsibility such as radio or line transmission. The student can then take an advanced course at the company's engineering college in Cornwall.

The British Post Office has so far been involved principally in Libya, landing its first £1.5m contract as design consultant for a high-capacity submerged cable between Tripoli and Benghazi.

British skill in that area, as well as the companies like Cable & Wireless, GEC and Plessey in producing transmission equipment and telephone instruments, should ensure that the United Kingdom gets a share of the booming Arab telecommunications market.

The author is Commercial Editor, The Times.

SATELLITES

Arabsat station planned for exclusive use

by Pearce Wright

A second chain of earth stations and associated broadcasting equipment costing more than £100m will be needed by the Arab countries for the next stage of their plan for developing satellite communications. The new installations will be a special telecommunications network using Arabsat, a satellite to be launched for the League of Arab States for their exclusive purposes.

As far as the technical aspects of designing the ground stations and important items of apparatus are concerned, there are no large difficulties to be resolved.

The main task for the Arabsat organization, which shares its technical and administrative work between offices in Cairo and Riyadh, lies outside the technologies of space communications. They come in the development of the national telecommunications systems to ensure that telephone and broadcasting information can be relayed between the earth stations and towns and villages.

Many of the Middle East countries have become expert in the use of satellite communication links for transmitting business data and diplomatic messages.

Indeed if a case study was needed to demonstrate the political importance of comsats (communications satellites), then the role they have played in providing an information bridge between the Middle East and the West would make a classic example.

The introduction of earth stations in places like Bahrain, Qatar, Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Oman, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Sudan has not been a question of acquiring a status symbol comparable with the attitude towards having a national airline.

The primary role has been to put diplomats at the United Nations or those negotiating at conference tables in London, Paris, Bonn, Geneva or elsewhere into rapid contact with their

governments. Thus some countries with primitive domestic telephone and broadcasting networks by Western standards have an immense skill in the applications of satellites.

The creation of some of the earth stations in the Middle East is also valuable in providing a staging post for messages being transmitted by satellites which have to go by space stations to reach their destination.

This is one of the reasons why the largest of the international telecommunications carriers, Cable & Wireless, designs and operates satellite links for many of the Middle East countries. The experience in satellite systems has been obtained using the space relay stations launched for the Intelsat organization, which has 90 member countries before the outbreak of the

backed ideas occurred, the potential use of satellites in the building of underdeveloped countries was being explored in detail.



Dish aerials at the Jebel Camp Tropo telecommunications station, Bahrain, work to Doha. The "billboards" in the background serve Dubai.

An immense volume of data is sent daily via these satellites, from televised royal visits and Camp David reports to sports reports and business reports to international telephone and computer-to-computer calls.

Although this is an enormous success for Intelsat (International Telecommunications Consortium), which is a mixed public-private company, most of the member sovereign states have other ideas about the need to install and control a broadcasting system for the dissemination of news, opinion and educational programmes.

The conflict which has erupted over the past few months in UNESCO over the monopoly of news coverage by Western news agencies is part of the same issue. Long before the outbreak of the

backed ideas occurred, the potential use of satellites in the building of underdeveloped countries was being explored in detail.

The author is Science Editor, The Times.

More than two years the Arab Telecommunications Union and States Broadcasting began to plan the creation of modern tech to transmit radio and television programmes to Arab capitals, and to tribute educational programmes to remote vi particularly the joacc areas of the Sahara.

This type of satellite free from interference foreign intermediaries communication and operations, was decided years ago.

The Arabsat countries not alone in design network dedicated to political and social. But they have produced most far-reaching scheme the members of people served and their global spread. Many advantages have come the decade since it took shape, and the available to any s user.

Spacecraft can be p to last much longer carry much more br capacity than the generation of comsats type of spacecraft de for the 1980s is much completed than its censors. Several seri built on to the spacec

These can be co with the use of narrow lights, which enable same frequency to b for transmissions with interference between

nals. Another quick f biling the capacity of i lite has come with a dure called dual p tion. Two messages i sent using radio sig identical frequency, they are kept apart phenomenon that is a ble with that emplo polaroid suo glasses.

In the case of spec the polaroid filter i intensity because only waves moving in a i direction come throu material. The princip be applied to co cations systems by de aerials to transmit receive only polarized in a certa ion.

Although these universal techniques, cut the costs of satell tems dramatically—opening their use n nations.

The author is Science Editor, The Times.

telettra

telefonía elettronica e radio spa
Milan-Italy

people want to communicate, telettra provides for it

A MICROWAVE LINK WILL CROSS THE RED SEA WITH A 355 KM HOP.
IT WILL PROVIDE 300 TELEPHONE CHANNELS BETWEEN SAUDI ARABIA AND SUDAN

For the last 25 years the study, design and construction of over-sea microwave links has been one of the strong points of Società Telettra-Italy.

Salient steps in this effort are the Italy Mainland-Sardinia link of 240 km, the France Mainland-Corsica link of 243 km, the Thira-Iraklion link of 128 km in Greece and the Italy-Malta link of 140 km.

Difficulties in over-sea link engineering mainly stem from the peculiar geometry, thus of echo amplitude and delay, which may impair the transmission quality, especially in high-capacity systems.

Overall system economy—location of end stations, tower height, antenna diameter, maintenance cost—may be heavily penalized by vital requirements such as site accessibility and availability of local power supply sources.

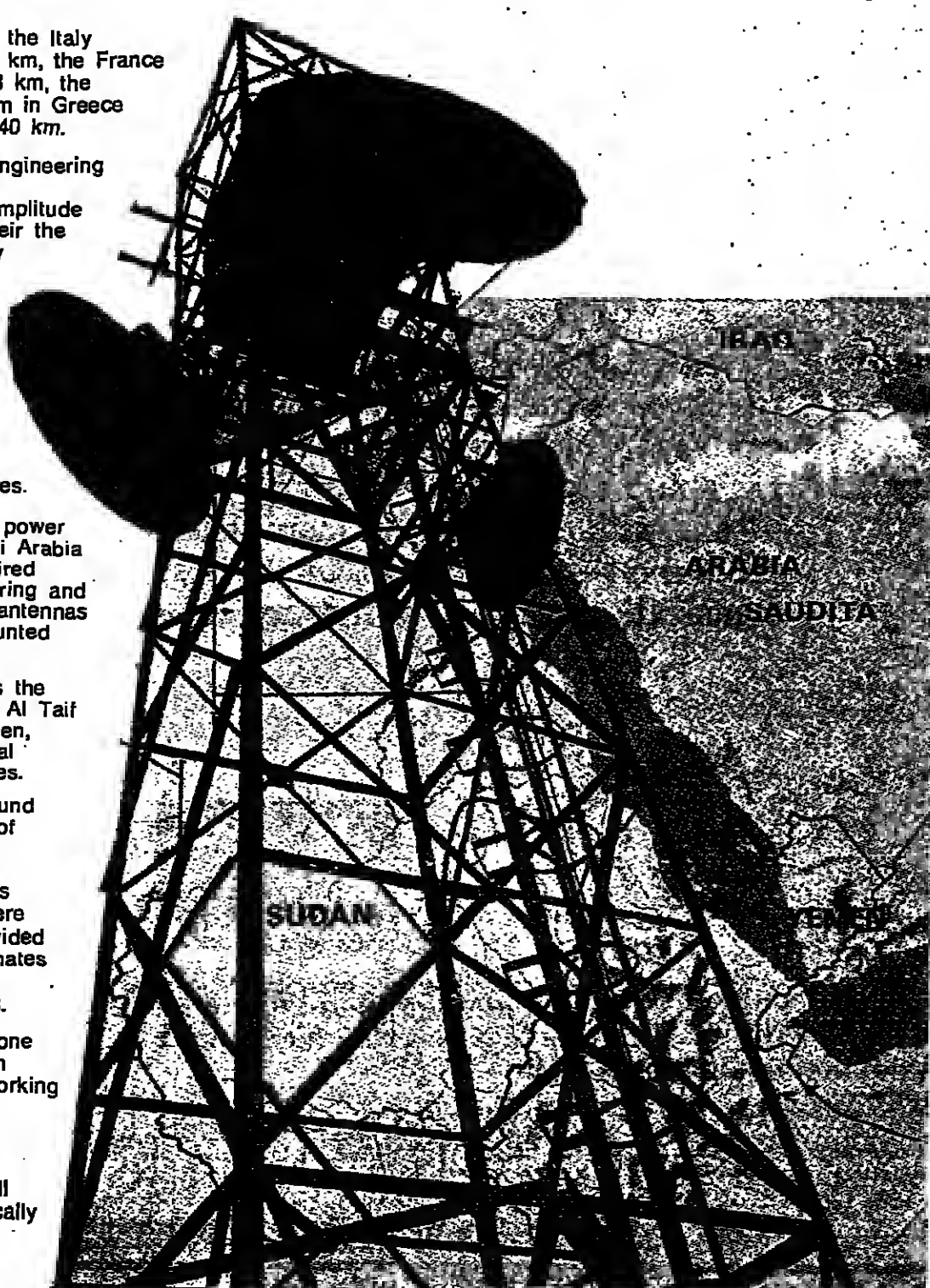
Also the 2 GHz, 10 W output power microwave hop between Saudi Arabia and Sudan, of 355 km required sophisticated system engineering and design approaches, with its antennas of standard dimensions mounted on 90 m high towers.

The international hop crosses the Red Sea at Jebel Dekah near Al Tail and Jebel Erbe near Port Sudan, with link tails on the national territory of the two countries.

This choice is based on a sound experience in the mechanics of microwave propagation in non-standard atmospheric conditions. Preliminary surveys conducted under extremely severe environmental conditions provided the exact geographical coordinates for the two end stations on top 2200 m high mountains.

Capacity is two working plus one standby protection beams, with possibility of expansion to six working and one/two protection beams.

Solar cells will power feed the end station microwave equipment. A feature which will simplify installation and drastically reduce maintenance cost.



E10, digital switching from CIT Alcatel.

The E10 system offers four unique advantages:

- 1) **The experience:** 1.7 million lines are in service or on order in 14 countries. Five years experience in digital switching has made CIT-Alcatel No 1 in Europe, with 700,000 lines in operation.
- 2) **The technology:** The new high capacity E10 B incorporates the latest technology and brings the advantages of digital switching to large urban areas.
- 3) **The modularity:** E10 is completely decentralized and easily adapted to urban or rural networks and to subscriber and toll exchanges. Being modular E10 ignores the problems of traditional centralized exchanges.
- 4) **Easy maintenance and services:** A Network Management Center serves several exchanges and provides easy maintenance and advanced subscriber services. E10 offers a wide range of software programs and a high rate of return on investments.

E10, di
goes
in

CIT
the People

TELEPHONES

Good communications will be part of commercial revolution

rise Clark

is to telephone networks what blue is to cookery. It is the crème de la crème of switching networks which will pave the way for office automation.

hardly surprising, that most Arab when reequipping telephone networks, the problem facing is basically simple nature, although far-reaching in its telephone networks, are keen to have digital equipment.

What this means for some European suppliers is that the demand is there, before the equipment has been fully developed. It is a clear case of the market dictating what it wants and the market is a very lucrative one. During the past few years almost every Arab country has proposed updating, or at least expanding, its telephone network.

Few European telephone equipment manufacturers though have tried and tested digital switching equipment. Only L. M. Ericsson, of Sweden, CIT Alcatel, of France, and Italtel, of Italy, can really make the claim that they have equipment working.

Among other manufac-

digital switching. There are two ways of routing the human voice through a telephone network, using either analogue or digital methods. Basically, analogue methods retain the shape of the human voice. Digital, on the other hand, converts the human voice into bits or pulses.

The advantages of digital over analogue switching are that digital is much faster and more manageable. The network, in terms of equipment, is smaller and can be controlled by computer. It is not surprising that the Arab countries, especially those that have oil dollars to spend on updating their telephone networks, are keen to have digital equipment.

What this means for some European suppliers is that the demand is there, before the equipment has been fully developed. It is a clear case of the market dictating what it wants and the market is a very lucrative one. During the past few years almost every Arab country has proposed updating, or at least expanding, its telephone network.

Few European telephone equipment manufacturers though have tried and tested digital switching equipment. Only L. M. Ericsson, of Sweden, CIT Alcatel, of France, and Italtel, of Italy, can really make the claim that they have equipment working.

Among other manufac-

turers the more common equipment is SPC (stored programme control) read switched exchanges. These are analogue exchanges which use an hermetically sealed relay which looks like a read (hence the name) to switch and route traffic through the network. The equipment includes processors which can provide various facilities to different subscribers and also control traffic.

Saudi Arabia provides a good example of Arab thinking on telecommunications networks. Last year the kingdom awarded a contract worth £1,500m to a consortium comprising L. M. Ericsson, Philips and Bell (Canada) for the extension of its telephone network. Two other consortiums had taken part in bidding, one made up of Western Electric, BICC, Cable & Wireless and Plessey, and the other an ITT-dominated consortium which included the United States company United Utilities. At that time it was the largest telecommunications contract ever awarded.

The contract, scheduled to be completed by the end of 1980, called for the extension of the network by 470,000 lines. On completion Saudi Arabia will have a network of about 670,000 lines, giving a telephone density of more than 10 telephones per 100 inhabitants. This is not very high, perhaps, when considered

against the telephone density of the United Kingdom which is 40 telephones per 100 inhabitants, but certainly higher than Asia, as a whole, with its 2.6 telephones per 100 inhabitants.

In addition to supplying new equipment, the contract included the updating of existing crossbar equipment thus L. M. Ericsson had previously installed in Saudi, through the addition of computer control. The contract was split fairly evenly between the three companies. L. M. Ericsson was to provide the digital trunk exchanges, Philips the rural exchanges which would be PRXSPC read switched exchanges, and Bell (Canada) would be responsible for operation and maintenance for five years.

The first digital equipment has been shipped from L. M. Ericsson and the contract is on schedule. According to Philips, already tens of thousands of lines have been made available but the company has pointed out that it has not been easy, mainly because the work schedule is strict.

In Iraq the Ministry of Communications is understood to be following the Saudi lead in specifying digital equipment for the expansion of its telephone network. The country already has 30 channel PCM (pulse code modulation) transmission equipment and will need switching equipment that is comparable.

The contract for the provision of telephone engineering consultancy services was awarded last August to Cable & Wireless whose brief was to assist the ministry in planning the development of the Iraqi national telephone system and in particular help with the introduction of the latest telephone engineering technologies such as computer-controlled telephone exchanges and solid state digital switching.

In the United Arab Emirates announcements earlier this year suggested that up to £100m could be spent on updating the telephone system. The news followed a board meeting of Emirel, the UAE's telecommunications agency. Emirel was born out of a merger of a number of separate telecommunications networks previously operated independently between International Aeradio and Cable & Wireless. International Aeradio and Cable & Wireless together have a 40 per cent interest in the state-controlled company.

It is Emirel's aim to have 300,000 lines by 1981. The network carries 52,000 lines, but demand is increasing rapidly and the company hopes to have 124,000 lines by the end of this year as a result of last year's spending programme. Equipment has been bought from the Japanese company NEC and from Plessey. However, the contract for the expansion

to 300,000 lines has still to be completed.

By far the most interesting contract still to be completed is the Egyptian. This massive project to update and expand the telephone network could be worth up to £10,000m and stretch over the next 20 years.

The main point about such a contract is the financing arrangements and obviously there can be no call for tenders until financing has been settled. The question is faced with politics, given the present Middle East situation. There is also the problem of forming consortia since, generally, even large manufacturers do not have the capability to handle contracts of this size by themselves.

The Arab markets have proved to be his business for telecommunications manufacturers and will continue to be so for some years yet. Once the latest technology in public telephone switching systems has been installed, the next and inevitable step will be into automated office equipment. The flexibility of modern telephone systems will pave the way for new markets in electronic office equipment, always provided, of course, that the Arab world does not fail to manufacture the equipment itself.

The author is communications editor, Electronics Weekly.



An Arab technician working with a Plessey engineer as part of his training to service the PCM transmission equipment installed in Abu Dhabi.

TELEX

Vital key to improvement

one of the vital parts improvement of telecommunications in the Arab particularly when are in their first economic expansion, there is then an increase in telex more so than in the telephones, although ntry's telecommunications network expands the with ease.

King to a survey by

the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) the average annual growth rate for telex traffic in Saudi Arabia to other Arab countries was between 96 per cent and 367 per cent in the period 1972-75 with the prospect of settling down to a 40 per cent growth up to 1980. In traffic to the rest of the world before 1975 the rise was between 164 per cent and 740 per cent annually, the increase to the United King-

dom being 297 per cent. But the rise to these non-Arab destinations was expected to moderate up to 1980.

The ITU analysis shows that telex subscribers in Saudi Arabia increased from 65 in 1973 to 560 in 1976. In 1972 telex was used for 216 minutes a day but by 1975 this had multiplied by more than 25 times to 5,926 minutes a day.

The forecast for subscriber

lines in Saudi Arabia is 10,000 in 1980, rising to 18,000 five years later and to 30,000 in 1990. Projected expansion elsewhere is also considerable, although obviously not on the scale of such an oil-rich country as Saudi Arabia.

Both Bahrain and Kuwait have well established facilities. Even so, use of telex in Bahrain to other Arab countries up to 1980 is expected to rise by between 30

per cent and 40 per cent a year, and by 25 to 35 per cent to non-Arab destinations.

Kuwait is expected to show a 30 per cent to 40 per cent annual growth in traffic with other Arab countries, and about 25 per cent to the industrialized nations. Traffic between Kuwait and the United Kingdom rose 42 per cent annually between 1971 and 1975.

When telex demand settles down in this way there is

still the factor of which service best suits the needs of the business community. Major trading deals at a distance are obviously best done by telephone, with the facility it gives for personal contact. But telex is often the answer in dealing with details that arise in fulfilling contracts.

While Arab countries at first have to install telex links as quickly as possible — usually taking several circuits on space satellite links — a different problem faces those countries like Egypt that need to modernize old-fashioned systems.



E10, digital switching goes long distance in Finland.

Finland is a dynamic country in the forefront of advanced technology in telecommunications. So, when Telefunken — a joint venture of the Nokia Group and Telea — looked into digital switching, they studied the five-year experience gained by CIT-Alcatel with the E10 system. And because long-distance traffic is a fast growing business in Finland, the digital toll version of E10 proved to be the answer.

Now, E10 exchanges will be produced in Finland, and the first exchange will be cut over in the city of Lahti in 1979, making a significant contribution to one of the most efficient telephone systems in the world.

So, if you are thinking of "going digital" like Finland, contact CIT-Alcatel — the people that started digital switching.

CIT Alcatel

The people that started digital switching.

CIT-Alcatel 33, rue Emery, 75735 Paris Cedex 15 (France) Tel. (1) 577 10 10 Telex 250927 Paris.
Public and private exchanges - Telex and message switching - integrated digital networks
Analogue and digital cable and radio transmission - Data equipment - Submarine and space communications

EPPCO

ENGINEERING PROJECTS & PRODUCTS CO. LTD.

FIRST NAME IN AUTOMATIC TELEPHONES

210,000
LINES for the kingdom's public automatic system.

60,000
LINES for the private systems in offices and houses.



EPPCO, a member of the Juffali Group of companies was established in 1964 to take over the telecommunications activities of the parent company. Since then, and until early 1978 the company has carried out the entire Automatic Telephone Project in Saudi Arabia, including construction of buildings and installation of equipment with a total capacity of more than 200,000 lines. Recently it has been engaged in upgrading the existing crossbar exchanges to operate on the new SPC electronic system, and is presently installing electronic exchanges in some of the main cities of the Kingdom.

With hundreds of highly qualified and experienced engineers and technicians, backed up by its own extensive training facilities, EPPCO is probably the only firm in the Arab World capable of implementing a large scale automatic telephone project to the high technical standard required by supervising international consulting firms.

EPPCO's experience in public systems has been complemented by its know-how in installing PABX systems from 5 to 1,500 lines, amounting to a total of more than 60,000 lines.

EPPCO's efforts to ensure maximum efficiency and the highest standards have resulted in a record of outstanding performance in the field of telecommunications.

JEDDAH Tel: 22222
RIYADH INQUIRIES: P.O. BOX 687, RIYADH, SAUDI ARABIA. TEL: 22222, Cable: EPPCOL. Telex: 201022
DAMMAM Tel: 23222

خدمات زينر الالكترونية

ZENER

ELECTRICAL & ELECTRONICS SERVICES

COMMUNICATIONS & ELECTRONICS EQUIPMENT & SYSTEMS

AEROTRON INC., U.S.A.
VHF, UHF, Mobile, Portable Radios, Radio Telephones.

SIDEBAND ASSOCIATES INC., U.S.A.
HF, SSB, Radio Mobile and Base.

MULTITONE LTD., U.K.
Radio Paging.

SINGER PRODUCTS INC., U.S.A.
Communications and Security.

TCC—TECHNICAL COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION, U.S.A.
Security for Communications.

SECODE ELECTRONICS, U.S.A.
Mobile Radio telephones, Remote Control equipment.

OAR—OCEAN APPLIED RESEARCH, USA
Radio detection and OF equipment.

P.O. BOX 389, OUBAI, U.A.E.
TELEPHONE: 434344-434344 CABLE: ZENER TELEX: 6300 TIMBER 05

TELEVISION AND RADIO

Powerful transmitters are symbols of national status

by Frank Ogden

When the British left the Gulf during the 1960s, they left a string of independent states, each seeking a national identity. Because of the oil revenues, there was no shortage of money. Thus the first purchases concerned a chain of radio broadcasting stations to propagate the national voice. For the Arabs who controlled the stations, these proved a distinctly useful diplomatic tool, made even more effective by having a common language in Gulf Arabic, as distinct from the purist Egyptian form. Each country listened to the broadcasts of its neighbours and in no small way the radio chain contributed to the creation of the UAE as a viable commonwealth.

of a watershed in broadcasting equipment, just as it did in many other capital investment areas. A first world money supply, coupled with a Third World attitude, produced a broadcasting network around the Gulf which was bizarre in its sheer power, to say the least. Countries with an indigenous population smaller than Birmingham and a land area the size of Wales bought a series of 15 megawatt medium-wave transmitters from one of the leading United Kingdom equipment companies.

The vast increase in dollar oil revenues, which followed the oil crisis of 1973 proved to be something

Even if one accepts that these transmitters are intended to provide an external service—which is not the

declared intention of the countries involved—they are still 10 times more powerful than required. The truth is that the Arabs within the UAE have drawn a simple equation—transmitter power and national status—which oil funds have been able to realize. This series of contracts probably earned Britain more than £25m. The Middle East no longer presents the chance for prospectors in petrodollars that it did five years ago. This particularly applies to the large curacy systems business in the broadcast market and has hit no one harder than the British.

The first stations were left by the British Army, and when these were replaced the government consultants were nearly all from the BBC. The Egyptian, Yemeni and other broadcasting organizations had little expertise on their own. Naturally, the men from the BBC specified the type of equipment they were used to working with and thus the contracts rolled in for companies such as Marconi and Pye.

education and included technical training clauses into supply contracts to create self-reliance. This policy has paid off with a vengeance. Whereas the Arab countries nearly always used to employ foreign consultants to ensure they got what they wanted, they now use their own Western-trained engineers to do the job. The result is that broadcast equipment contracts tend to be specified very finely and cut right across international barriers.

Names normally associated with consumer products, such as Sony and Toshiba, have started to offer competitive products which the new engineers are happy to buy provided they suit the purpose. Added to this, the Americans have achieved considerable penetration in the straight transmitter sales. One estimate is that nearly

40 companies are competent to tender for the large Middle East contracts where there were only about seven a few years ago. Even though there are more suppliers in the market for Middle East contracts, the actual business has contracted dramatically over the past two years. As a contracts manager from a British company commented: "Three years ago, the Middle East was everyone's biggest market. When one state had television, all the other states had to have it. All you had to do was to be around at the right time with the right product and you could be fairly sure of selling throughout the Gulf."

To some extent, this reflects the saturation of the Middle East broadcast market. All principal states from Oman to Oman have been equipped with modern radio and television systems. If the East countries were so much political dis- individual political dis- capabilities could be worked to create a far effective, united Arab casting system along a lines to the Arabat cons project. The taking of such a p would indicate a matur judgment which elude Arab approach to both granting and the ment with which to cast. Money and will seem to be lacking moment.

RAPID DEVELOPMENTS REQUIRE RAPID DELIVERIES

WE DELIVER RADIO TOWERS AND MASTS EX STOCK

WIDE PRODUCT RANGE OF STRUCTURES SUITABLE FOR BROADCAST AND COMMUNICATIONS ANTENNAS

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

FRANCIS AND LEWIS LTD., CHELTENHAM GL 52 2W. GLOUCE, ENGLAND

TEL (0242) 53882 TELEX 43428

DEFENCE

Complete military systems wanted

by Robert Bailey

Military communications is a subject of vital concern to any fighting force, a fact not lost on international companies which are as assiduous in their sales efforts in the Arab market as are the sellers of aircraft, missiles and armoured vehicles.

The potential market is huge. There are seven Arab armies with regular staff numbering 50,000 or more. The largest is that of Egypt with standing Armed Forces of 415,000 men and 615,000 reservists, according to the International Institute for Strategic Studies.

While the operational characteristics and needs of these armies in terms of telecommunications tend to be somewhat obscure—both because of military reticence for reasons of security and intense competition to win orders by international electronic companies—a key element in choice of equipment is cost.

It is the emergent oil-rich states that in terms of military inventory have the ability to buy the most modern equipment, with Saudi Arabia and Libya being the most prominent purchasers lately. Political consider-

ations have made the West the main supplier in recent years to Egypt, Morocco, Jordan and Sudan and the Soviet Union the principal source for Algeria, Libya, Syria, Iraq and Yemen.

Whatever the source of supply, military communications falls into two broad categories: tactical and strategic; the former including mobile and portable equipment; the latter being made up of both transportable and fixed equipment.

Most levels of Arab armies have used high frequency and very high frequency manpack transmitters and portable radios for some time. The most recent trend has been a demand for complete military communications systems as in Saudi Arabia. The possibility of a new deployment and reequipping of the Egyptian Army after a peace agreement may lead to a greater emphasis on mobile strategic communications and on integration of civilian and military networks to protect economic infrastructure.

A standard configuration for a military communications network might comprise a fixed headquarters receiving command

centre, a transmitting radio communications equipment had reached \$100m with one order to an undisclosed country worth £13m. At the 1978 British Army Equipment Exhibition the company said it had received overseas sales totalling £10m for a new generation of military manpack receivers with linear and digital integrated circuits and using electronic thick film techniques which were said to be half the size and weight of similar equipments in service.

The Plessey Company's electronics and communications division has recently announced a vhf/fm relay manpack receiver transmitter that it says can replace manned units which link soldiers unable to communicate on vhf because of terrain difficulties. Called Groundsat, the equipment automatically retransmits signals on the same frequency as that on which they are received.

Arab military procurement agencies are never far from company minds. The French group, Thomson CSF, this year took advantage of a scientific expedition across the Sahara to conduct tests of vhf/fm

transceivers. The company has also started production of a new range of transceivers operating in the 26-76MHz band intended for short range tactical links with optional remote control and digital encoding of speech.

One of the biggest developments in battlefield radio that will have general significance is the next generation called Singars (star) to be supplied to the United States Army. This is being developed by ITT in collaboration with Cincinnati Electronics and Marconi Space and Defence Systems and will be designed to change, or in technical jargon hop, frequencies faster than other types of radios.

There are other developments in military communications that must also interest those armies that demand the most advanced equipment available. Fairchild, of the United States, has displayed a television camera with a lens the size of an overcoat button capable of being fired from an artillery shell and transmit pictures clearly at starlight level at 2,000 feet and still be reusable.

While military communications products are continually being developed

there is a growing trend in Arab military attitudes to demand a contribution to the establishment of indigenous manufacturing industries.

In collaboration with the Egyptian Ministry of Defence and War Production the Plessey company produces vehicle-mounted tactical radio at Benha near Cairo. The Arab Organization for Industrialization controlled by Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates is establishing an electronics company at Al Kharg in Saudi Arabia to produce Thomson CSF equipment and the Decca company's doppler radar assembly at least is likely to be insisted on for many future major contracts involving military equipment. The omnipresent salesmen can at least dwell on the fact that if as promised by President Sadat a comprehensive and detailed plan for developing the Egyptian Armed Forces in all branches exists it is lions.

What will be supplied to what is Cable & Wireless largest contract is something of a mystery. A project team led by Walter Hardiman is in Saudi Arabia to implement the con-

tract that has taken years to complete. The equipment will be fixed, mobile radio and surveillance equipment. The British Ministry of Defence is to progress of the contract does not, it is stood, effect a train modernization contra the National Guard b the Vinnell Corporat the United States.

Whatever ind states do, integrat military communicatio tween the Arab Or tion for Industrializ constituent countries be a future trend. Arab states are to the oil supplies of Th there will need to accommodation of st communications net possibly involving lites as well as tactia rary requirements. Th more rapid change lie for the Arab armie the equipment an- turers' representatives is 'no doubt that the will face challenge demands.

The author is on the s Middle East Eco Digest.

Sartelco MILESTONES IN TELECOMMUNICATIONS

SARTELCO has already completed the Kingdom's Backbone Telecommunication Project, Phase I and is now carrying out the following major projects:

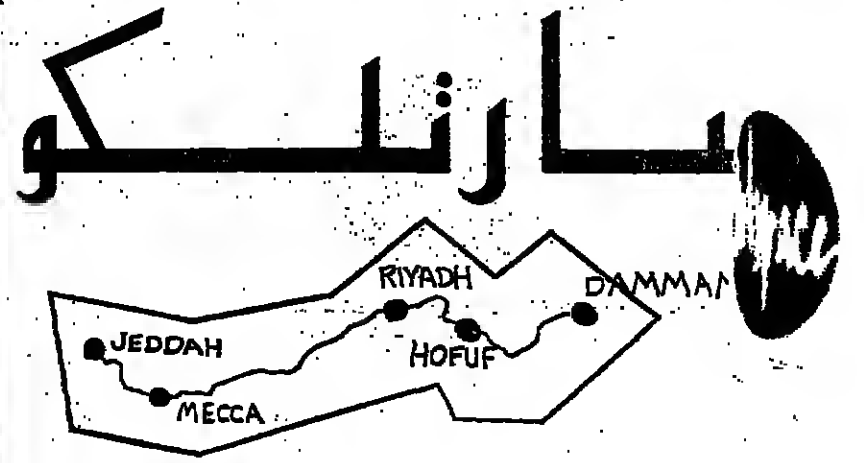
- The world's longest 60 MHz Coaxial Cable System between Taif-Riyadh-Dammam, a distance of 1,420 Km.
- The installation of a Microwave System linking Saudi Arabia and the Sudan, crossing the Red Sea, a 400 Km. hop, the longest in the world.
- Maintenance of the existing Backbone Telecommunication System, interlinking the principal cities of Saudi Arabia through Telephone and Television.

- Aramco's Telecommunication Project for the East-West Pipeline between Abqaiq and Yanbu.
- Aramco's 115 KV High Tension Transmission Line Project in the Hofuf area, related to GOSP Catering

SARTELCO, a subsidiary of SIRT, Milan, is at the service of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Arab World with long and world-wide experience in installation, maintenance and operation of:

- Telecommunication Systems
- Local Networks
- Pipeline Telecommunication

• High Tension Transmission Lines
SARTELCO's extensive operations ensure the highest quality service even in the most adverse conditions.



Sartelco

SAUDI ARABIAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMPANY

Head Office: Tel. 25089/25390
Telex: 201014 SIRT SJ Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.

AVIATION

British experts help to bring in satellite era

ir Reed

ines of the Middle from local car- into the major al league, their a electronics bas siderably and is expand still fur-

cs impinge on the stry in three main reservations, io ocedures, largely control and nav; landings aids, and cations.

das ago, when the the area ware l carriers, it was r each station to location of seats e communication the rest of the te network.

most every Middle e operates wide- carrying up to igers and with enormous produc- the same time, o airlines transit a area, and as the airlines, ally based o members of the il Air Transport the exchange of and cargo is a

such exchanges, full member of a airline industry, the area must be to an efficient exchange net- e have achieved establishing their ations computer eads of passen- ergo to be carried lights are stored l from keyboards offices often sards of miles mputer base.

ava chosen to ising computer system already by one of the big airlines such airways.

uch a scheme, ations are stored ose of the big d the Middle ina would have e bookings made, n which it is in- ough either air- the sponsorship e-based Middle s a plan is being establish a com- Arab-world air- erate joint ser-



Air traffic control carried out at Doha international airport, Qatar, by staff of International Aeradio.

vices out of the area across the North Atlantic.

It is possible to foresee a future joint reservations and communications network for the Arab world emerging from such an agreement. This would be operated independently of any of the European airlines but, for reasons outlined above, would be linked in with the industry system.

Saudi is ooa of the airlines in the area which is using satellites to relay its messages halfway across the world. Some of the other carriers rely on more traditional methods of communication, but once again the trend is towards a joint area scheme using the very latest electronic developments.

With the revenues from oil, the heavy cost of such schemes is no barrier to their implementation. The limiting factor to expansion in this highly advanced area is finding sufficient trained people both to install the equipment and to teach local workers how to use it.

This is where British companies such as International

Aaradio, the British Airways subsidiary, and Airwork have, over the years, done such an excellent job. IAL, for instance, runs courses for the training of air traffic controllers, and controllers at airports as diverse as Jeddah and Doha, Sharjah and Muscat have learnt their job in the IAL "school".

Just outside the boundary of Heathrow airport, London, IAL has also installed at many airports in the Middle East its Rapidex security system, which automatically vets passengers and their luggage before they board aircraft, and the computerized information systems which make catching the right aircraft from the correct departure gate slightly less of a hazard than it used to be.

Many of the airports in the area which, a few years ago, were little more than landing strips in the desert have been updated to international standards with 10,000ft runways, and the radars and radio communications which must go with such facilities to ensure

high standards of safety have been or are being put in.

In the military sector, electronics are playing a big part in the modernization of both air and ground facilities, and once again specialists European companies are well entrenched in the area.

British Aerospace, the nationalized aircraft manufacturer, and a number of British electronics and associated companies, are involved in a massive contract with the Government of Saudi Arabia to oversee the

expansion of the Saudi Air Force. The contract covers a wide range of activities, from establishing advanced communications to the setting up of schools.

A similar, although much smaller defence support contract is being carried out by British Aerospace in Oman, and it and many other international companies are seeking further deals in what continues to be an extremely fertile market.

The author is Air Correspondent, The Times.

MARINE

Vigorous selling offshore

by William Maconachie

A contract worth at least £500,000 just signed by Marconi Communication Systems with Dubai National Gas to supply a topographic scatter and line-of-sight microwave radio links for communication between the Jebel Ali gas plant on the mainland and the Fateh production platform in the Gulf is one more order for British electronics by Middle East maritime and offshore customers. A great deal of vigorous selling has been going on to willing buyers.

This latest offshore link will be the fourth supplied there by this member of the GEC-Marconi group, the other three being already in operation between Abu Dhabi and Das island, Bahrain and Dubai, and Bahrain and Doha.

Ferranti, too, has been helped in its climb out of the red by orders for offshore links in this area. It was the first to install a computer offshore when it supplied the duplicated telemetry system which monitors and controls oil production from each of the wells in the Umm Shaif field off Abu Dhabi.

Oil and gas production offshore hirings in its train construction of installations and accommodation offshore. This leads to more non-tanker shipping to bring in materials and stores, which in turn calls for more and better port facilities. Up and down both the Gulf and Red Sea coasts ambitious port complexes are scheduled, under way, or being completed. These include facilities for container traffic.

While much reliance on European and other flag shipping is still necessary, shipping under Middle East ownership is being expanded and modernized to match the ports it will use. Both harbours and ships have been a ready market for British marine electronics manufacturers, who often not only supply the equipment but also fit and commission the finished installations, and train local engineers to operate and maintain them.

In radar Decca have been particularly successful, providing harbour surveillance and guidance radar for the Saudi port of Ras al Juymah, and shipborne radars, sunopilots and navigational receivers for vessels from fishing craft upwards, including dry-cargo and roll-on, roll-off ships and perhaps the most luxurious yacht ever built, the Al Riyadh, recently delivered by Dutch builders to King Khalid of Saudi Arabia.

Decca Navigator's position-fixing aid system, in wide use by Gulf shipping, is being extended by the contract with the Ports and Shipping Organization

of Iran's Ministry of Roads and Transport to establish a new chain to cover the strait of Hormuz at the entrance to the Gulf. Although this is an Iranian project it will link with the more south-easterly of the two Middle East navigation service chains.

An interesting feature of Middle East shipping expansion has been the formation of consortiums to operate fleets jointly owned by several states. Typical of these are Arab Maritime Transportation operated by Oman, Bahrain and Saudi Arabia, all of whose ships have been fitted out with full communications stations and navigational aids by Redifoo Telecommunications, and United Arab Shipping, built on what was formerly Kuwait Shipping, which has been filling pages after pages of Marconi Marine's order book for communication and navigation equipment. Twenty of this company's ships have been built at the Govan shipyard and another 38 have been ordered from Hyundai in Korea of which only four remain to be completed.

Marconi Marine has also recently completed a wharf harbour communications system for the Iraqi Ports Administration, and supplied vhf and medium frequency radiotelephones and other equipment for many individual vessels.

Redifoo, for its part, has also fitted main communication radio stations in five Iraqi cargo ships recently delivered from Japanese yards, and has supplied the radio communication and navigation aids for the Iraqi cadet training ship the Khalidoo, which also has a radar training simulator provided by the sister company Redifoo Simulation, of Crawley.

Another British firm prominent in marine electronics, Kelvin Hughes, while not holding up any single Middle East plum, says that it has been getting a steady flow of orders for radars, echo sounders and sonars, and radio-telephone sets for individual vessels.

All this business in this market is not in the hands of the big firms. Electronic Laboratories, of Poole, may be fairly small, but it too has been scoring quietly in the Middle East, particularly with small craft radars for fast patrol boats operated by police and customs to several Gulf states. These radars are also popular for coasters, harbour craft and fishing vessels.

Dry-cargo vessels are appearing in greater numbers among the tankers which at one time were almost the only ocean-going ships in the Gulf, and the proportion of these owned and operated by the Arab states will continue to rise. Hard though this may be on European (including British), Japanese, American and other flag shipowners who have been carrying cargoes to the region, every new Arab-owned ship is a potential customer for marine electronics of British origin.

Keys to future progress



Throughout the world, communications play an essential part in progress. But do you know that when you pick up your phone, sophisticated communications systems are put into gear and that only a specialist company is capable of supplying such systems. Known the world over as a leader in professional electronics, THOMSON-CSF designs and engineers state-of-the-art communications equipment:

- Radiocommunications systems
- Microwave and space links
- Cable transmission equipment
- Remote monitoring and data links
- Public and private telephone switching exchanges

THOMSON-CSF proposes a wide range of equipment to meet all advanced communications requirements. It also provides users with technical assistance, from network design and know-how transfer to turnkey delivery of plants and training of operating personnel.

THOMSON-CSF
A French electronic company
of world repute

Sales: 12,000 million French Francs - 40% outside France.



THOMSON-CSF

23, RUE DE COURCELLES / B.P. 96-08 / 75382 PARIS CEDEX 08 FRANCE
TEL.: (1) 563.12.12

ELSPACE

European leader in the field of satellite communications with stations

i stations supplied by ELSPACE or under construction.

LSAT	
Standard A	: 20
Standard B	: 22
Standard C	: 1
& M	: 3
PHONY	: 7
OP. SAT.	: 1
Y HIGH F.	: 1

room-Congo-France and overseas ries—Gabon-Iraq-Ivory Coast—Jassy-New Hebrides-Senegal Chad-Togo-Zaire.

and THOMSON-CSF a leading French n electronics and ications are s in TELSPACE GIE.

rue Barbès
1 MONTROUGE

NE DIGITAL NETWORK ENGINEERING

AL NETWORK ENGINEERING SPA IS A Y FORMED ITALIAN COMPANY LICENSED MANUFACTURE THE IBM M3200 DATA CHING AND NETWORK MANAGEMENT EM.

INHERITING ALL THE EXPERIENCE OF OUR DESIGNING, DEVELOPING AND INSTALLING AL DATA NETWORKS CAN PROVIDE: COMPLETE RANGE OF EQUIPMENT FOR NETWORKING

SYSTEMS ENGINEERING

SUPPORT PERSONNEL TRAINING

INSTALLATION AND IMPLEMENTATION

SUPPORT MAIN PRODUCT LINE M3200 AND M2100

ERIES ADDRESS OF THE COMPANY IN ITALY:

CORSO DI PORTA VIGENTINA 33, 20122 MILANO.

DNE شبكة الأرقام الهندسية

شبكة الأرقام الهندسية SPA هي شركة إيطالية

التي تملكها وتصنع منتجات المعلومات

ونظام الإدارة الشبكية.

كما أن شبكة الأرقام الهندسية DNE التي تتخصص

في التصميم وكذلك تطوير وتر

شبكة المعلومات الرقمية يمكنها تحقيق

جميع المهام الخاصة بالشبكات

الدعم الهندسية لأنظمة الشبكات

تدريب الموظفين

إعدادات خاصة بالتركيب والصيانة

خط الإنتاج الرئيسي م 3200 وم 2100 على التوالي

عنوان الشركة في إيطاليا:

CORSO DI PORTA VIGENTINA 33, 20122 MILANO.

The use of telecommunications in the Arab world has not developed everywhere at the same rate. Alan Mackie looks at Egypt, a country with more telecommunications problems than most, and John Whelan looks at the situation in The Gulf, one of the most advanced regions

Cairo calls up the engineers

When Mr Hamdoun Salem, then Prime Minister, opened a new earth satellite station near Cairo, he dialled Egypt's embassies in Paris and Washington in seconds to demonstrate its effectiveness. "And what about Heliopolis?" one of the by-standers quipped. The remark went into the daily newspapers.

Telephone contact between Heliopolis and the centre of Cairo—a distance of five miles—has been all but impossible for months, and in many parts of the city, including the centre, the telephone service has almost broken down.

The Government has been spurred into action, and there should be some improvement—at least in the centre of the city—when a new cable and switch system laid by AEG-Telefunken, of West Germany, and Egyptian engineers is in operation. The 6,000-line cable will almost double present capacity. At the same time Raytheon, of the United States, is setting up a \$10m digital microwave system which will be linked to Cairo's 16 exchanges, allowing 18,000 simultaneous conversations.

Other contracts have been made with United Kingdom

companies (Standard Telephones and Cables is one), Japanese and French companies for equipment. But up to now it has all been piecemeal and a stop-gap operation. Work on a more far-reaching system will begin in earnest on the basis of a study, which cost \$5.3m, by the United States group Continental Telephone International.

Continental estimated that it would take about \$5,000m to provide Cairo with an adequate telephone system. It would be operational within five years and would install 655,000 new lines in place of worn-out parts in

the existing 350,000 lines. The potential demand in Egypt is so great that between four million and five million lines could be in use by the end of the century.

Continental recommended that the contract should be awarded to a consortium so that equipment could be standardized as far as possible. A lack of standardization is a handicap in present improvement schemes. The Egyptian Government is reported to have accepted these recommendations.

A number of United States companies have

already formed a consortium. Continental Telephone Corporation (CTC) has joined Western Electric and General Telephone and Electronics Corporation (GTEC) and engaged Morgan Stanley, of the United States, to arrange finance. CTC would provide the management and train staff to operate the system, while Western Electric and GTEC would provide equipment. Telephone of Egypt would be asked to provide most of the non-electric equipment.

Phillips, of The Netherlands, and International Telephone and Telegraph,

of the United States, are two other groups interested.

Meanwhile, there are two main tasks. The first is to continue with emergency repairs, and try to ensure that they are compatible with the future system. The Egyptian telecommunications organization says that 21,000 more lines will be available in the outskirts of Cairo before the end of this year, besides the new lines being laid in the centre of Cairo. Also, a beginning is being made to supply those who have applied for a telephone.

Only applications up to

1964 have so far been dealt with, although this is likely to improve a great deal soon. Some offices operate with no telephone.

The second task is to raise sufficient finance to give the programme impetus. Here the telephone authorities are having some success. The Egyptian Government recently negotiated a \$40m loan from the Agency for International Development, and the World Bank has also agreed to lend \$35m.

Although most of the effort and finance is to improve Cairo's system, Alex-

andria's telephones are equally lamentable and are also to be overhauled. The newspaper *Al-Ahram* has described Alexandria as "an isolated city" with worn-out cables in many areas.

The authorities are also trying to improve telephone communications between the governorates. The British company, Telephone Cables, recently won a £2.3m contract to provide a cable linking Suez and Cairo, and later is to supply a lateral cable the length of the north coast to the Libyan border. Aswan will soon be linked to Cairo and Sudan by an earth satellite station.

The challenge Government is to integrate all these projects into a mass and improve maintenance and staff training.

But Egypt has a range. Because money has been maintenance and the country can the most modern cems, which cost than the old rotary but are much more table and require tenance.

Europe's money markets at Gulf brokers' fingertips

That today push-button international dialling would be possible from most Gulf states to Europe would have been difficult to predict even two years ago. The rapid evolution of telecommunications is a factor in the improving environment of all countries in The Gulf except Saudi Arabia and Oman. What looked two years ago like a competition in shakhs one-upmanship to build earth satellite stations has resulted in the financial and commercial markets of The Gulf being brought psychologically, as well as practically, closer to the West.

From The Gulf it is now possible to dial direct to Western Europe and Japan as well as to other Gulf states and Iran. The money brokers in a regional centre such as Bahrain, who can casually run up a \$500 telephone bill in a day would have been in no position to do this in 1976. For Bahrain the closing of the time gap by improved communications has enabled its enclave of more than 70 banks to bridge the money markets of

Europe and the Far East. When Bahrain Telephones first started as a subsidiary of Cable & Wireless of the United Kingdom just after the Second World War it had three operators and no numbers. The subscribers were asked for by name.

The British firms which have played a big part in planning the network of today are entitled to a certain degree of self-congratulation. The government-owned Cable & Wireless and International Aeradio, a wholly owned subsidiary of British Airways, have both acted in a management role in the UAE and are now minority shareholders in the Emirates Telecommunications Corporation (Emitel), owned 60 per cent by the UAE federal Government and responsible for operating and developing the telephone network of all the former Trucial States—except Ras al-Khaimah. The Ras al-Khaimah Telecommunications Authority has remained outside Emitel and has a management arrangement with Cable & Wireless.

In Bahrain, Cable & Wire-

less is the owner of the telephone authority though the Government has recently reaffirmed a long-term intention to nationalize the undertaking. The nationalization question is an issue of some sensitivity since it was advocated by the now dissolved National Assembly.

Bahrain is a Cable & Wireless success story but to match demand and maintain standards an investment of £140m at 1977 prices will be required by 1982. The money will be spent roughly in the proportion of 60 per cent internal and 40 per cent international. Bahrain had 15 telephones for every 100 estimated population at the end of 1977 compared with 12 in the UAE and three in Iran.

International telex calls exceed 600,000 a year from 1,000 subscribers and the influx of banking and finance houses has led to a demand for telegraph and voice-grade leased circuits. Where supply has fallen back most is in domestic connections—a pattern repeated elsewhere—and, at the beginning of this year, Bahrain Telephones

had a backlog of about 8,000 applications. Cable & Wireless says one in three homes in Bahrain has a telephone though some of these homes probably double as offices.

Cable & Wireless has done equally well in Qatar which because of its low population ratio has a similar telephone ratio per 100 people. Twenty per cent of Qatar's estimated 180,000 people visited London last year which shows that there is a demand for a Western lifestyle. Oman, on the other hand, is still relatively underdeveloped. Cable & Wireless ran the telephone network before 1975 when this function was taken over by a 100 per cent government corporation, Omantel.

Exchanges in the capital area are severely overloaded and all international telephone calls have to go through the operator except for calls to the UAE. Waiting time for a call to London averages about 45 minutes but it can take longer than that to make a local call in Muscat. Businessmen employ small boys to dial numbers repeatedly in the

hope of getting through.

In the case of Oman the failure to keep pace with demand is clearly explicable in terms of availability of finance. Emirel, which was capitalized at £44m, has again this year raised working capital in the Euro-markets and is embarking on an investment programme of \$143m immediately and \$180m in the next two years. Its preference is to establish subscriber dial circuits.

In 1978 and 1979 links to neighbouring Gulf countries will be improved by a coaxial cable system for which tenders have just been called. The number of telephone exchange lines is expected to increase by an average of 40 per cent over the next five years and the growth projection for telex is only a little less at 39 per cent over the next five years.

Saudi Arabia, which in January this year signed the biggest contract in the history of telecommunications with a joint venture of Philips, of The Netherlands, L. M. Ericsson, of Sweden, and Bell Canada to expand the Saudi telephone system

by 470,000 subscribers may already be considering expanding the \$3,000m contract.

According to reports from Oslo, confirmed by the Norwegian consultants, a Saudi ministerial committee has proposed the expansion as the original survey for the telephone network was based on out-of-date census material.

Saudi Arabia's exchanges are today overloaded and unreliable and the Philips/Ericsson/Bell Canada contract is only one of several planned to give Saudi Arabia one of the most modern telecommunications systems in the world. A nationwide microwave system is being built by Western Electric, of the United States, under a contract awarded in May last year to do the second and third phases of a project begun by Sirti, of Italy.

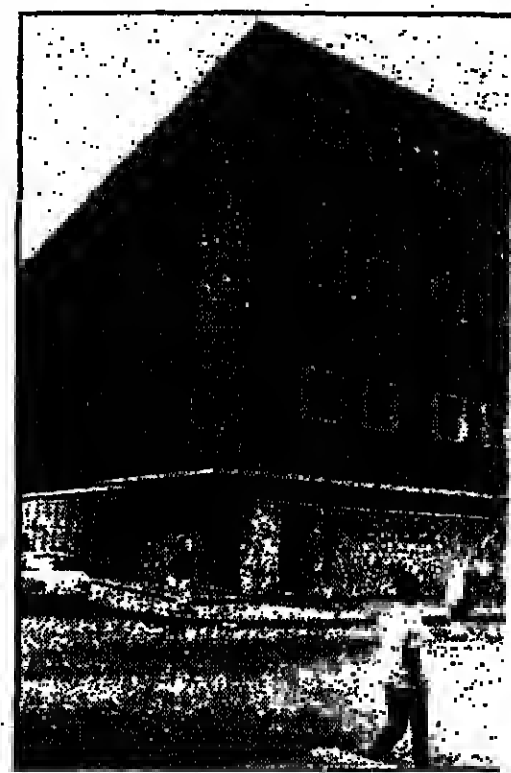
Complete telecommunications systems are also being set up by the Royal Commission for Yanbu and Jubail at a cost of about \$20m. The Saudi National Guard will have its own nationwide telecommunications system for

which Cable & Wireless is expected to be the main contractor. By all accounts it is needed in Yanbu where the easiest way of sending a telex is by sending a courier to Jeddah.

Both the Saudi and the Emirel investment programmes are making full use of advanced technology. In the case of Emirel, digital systems have not been excluded from an expansion programme for 200,000 lines which on the same unit costs as the Ericsson consortium would be worth about \$1,200m. This is expected to be tendered later this year.

The tightness of the specifications will undoubtedly eliminate many potential suppliers, but this in itself provides the most telling lesson about telecommunications in The Gulf today. The shakhsdoms want push-button technology and while the money exists to pay for it that is what they will get.

John Whelan is on the staff of the Middle East Economic Digest.



Bahrain's Cable & Wireless office.

SIEMENS

Products for export. Cargo space assured — by Telex.



Siemens Teleprinter Model 1000

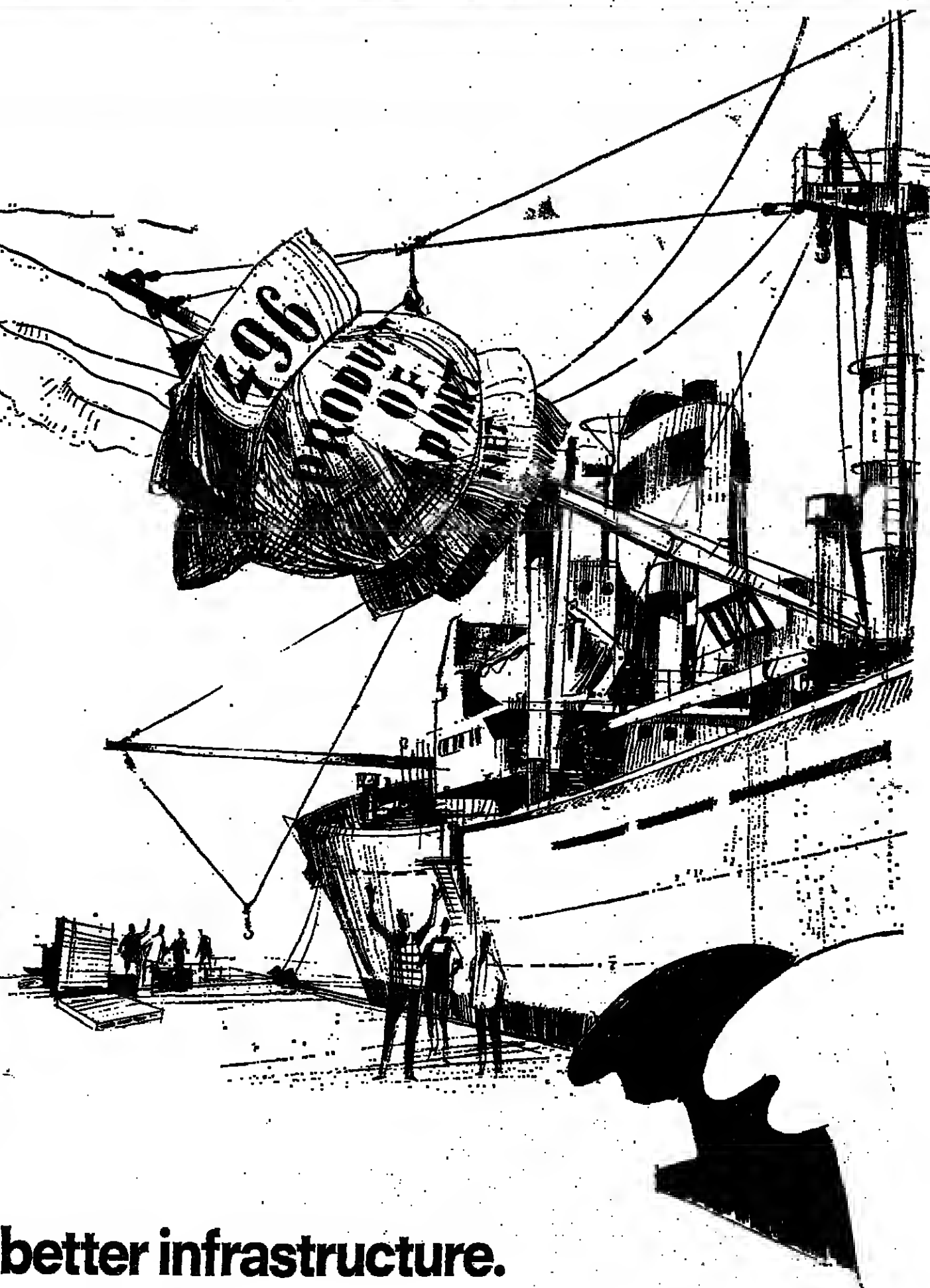
For the Arab countries, as for many others, exports are vital. Vital, too, is the information which is needed to speed products on their way. National Telex networks convey this and every other kind of information reliably, economically and quickly. Siemens is playing a significant role in the development of these networks.

يتم جهاز التلغراف سيمنس ١٠٠٠ الألكتروني الكامل إمكانية جديدة لتبادل الرسائل بسرعة فائقة. ذلك لأنه يوجد في وسط المكتب حيث يستطيع كل شخص استخدامه مباشرة. وهو في هذا المكان بالذات لأنه من البذور بحيث لا يتبع أحدًا التلغراف. لقد اقتنع صلاتنا في أكثر من ٥٠ بلد — وشبها بلاد عربية كثيرة — بميزات جهاز التلغراف سيمنس ١٠٠٠ الألكتروني الكامل.

As one of the leading suppliers of telex and data switching systems in the world market, Siemens developed the SPC switching systems EDS and EDX, which will not only be able to cope with the growing volume of traffic, but will also satisfy the wish for an extended range of facilities for telex and data terminal users in the future.

The broad basis of Siemens' system know-how throughout the whole range of telex and data communications, including transmission systems and terminals, is the best possible foundation for technological and economic success.

If you want to know more about Siemens and the part it can play in the realisation of your projects, write to: Siemens Limited, Siemens House, Windmill Road, Sunbury-on-Thames, Middlesex TW16 7HS. Tel: Sunbury-on-Thames 85691, Telex: 8951091.



Telecommunication systems for a better infrastructure. Progress with Siemens.

Bernard Levin continues his series on the Indian Emergency

The proof of Mrs Gandhi's guilt

On Wednesday, I began a detailed examination of the final report of the Shah Commission, set up in India to enquire into what happened under Mrs Gandhi's 20-month period of personal rule. I had earlier done the same with the two interim reports of the Commission, and during the Emergency itself I gave as much information as I could collect from Indian sources (who, it is worth remembering, risked their liberty to get it to me) about the abuses by Mrs Gandhi and her entourage of the dictatorial powers she had fraudulently obtained. It may be asked why I should spend so much space, and invite my readers to spend so much time, over an examination of something which, however had it been ended when Mrs Gandhi fell from power in March 1977, I gave the answer on Wednesday. The day after tomorrow, Indian by-election voters may return her to the Indian Parliament; at the end of next week she proposes to arrive in Britain.

And in case there are some who are eager to take refuge in the fact (perfectly true) that, although Mrs Gandhi's rule was, it was at any rate not to be compared with the monstrous regimes of Stalin and Hitler, or even with their heirs in the Soviet Union and South Africa, let them contemplate just what happened under her rule to one man, whose only offence against the Gandhi regime lay

in the circumstance that he was the brother of a leading political opponent of hers, George Fernandes, who went "on the run" when the Emergency was imposed, and whom she clearly wanted to put behind bars with the rest of the opposition to her.

This is what the Commission found: Shri Lawrence Fernandes was taken away from his home in Bangalore at about 5.45 pm on May 1, 1976, by two policemen; that he was taken to the office of the Corps of Detectives and was interrogated by the police officers regarding the whereabouts of his brother Shri George Fernandes; that when he could not give information to the satisfaction of the police officers he was brutally assaulted by eight to 10 policemen; that he was beaten with his hands and feet and the rest of his body; that the assault continued till 3.00 am the next morning, and during this period he was not given anything to eat or drink. On the night of May 3, 1976, his physical condition had deteriorated considerably because of the police torture and some doctors were called by the police to examine him. On May 9 he was taken to Davangere extension Police Station and lodged in a lock-up which was full of mosquitoes, bugs and snakes. He was without adequate ventilation. All his pleadings and requests for shifting him to the office room where he had been initially kept were turned down and he was threatened and abused. In the morning of May 10, he was

taken out of the lock-up at 8.30 am and was taken to the office room where he was offered some food, and was warned by the police officers that he should not open his mouth when produced before the Magistrate, otherwise dire consequences would follow. In the light of all the evidence brought on record, the Commission sums up its findings as follows: Shri Lawrence Fernandes was unlawfully police custody from May 1, 1976 to May 5, 1976, during which period he was assaulted by the police which resulted in severe physical injuries to him. It may be pointed out that this case highlights not merely the illegal detention and torture of an individual by the police, but the subversion of an entire legal system including the judicial process by senior and responsible Government officers. Some of these officials had colluded with the police officers in an effort to ensure that the story of torture and illegal detention of Shri Lawrence Fernandes should be withheld from the public.

Now it may be said—and if there is any serious attempt at a defence of Mrs Gandhi in this country it undoubtedly will be said—that, although all these things happened (and my examples are themselves only a selection from the abuses documented by the Shah Commission), they were the work of zealous officials, and that she knew nothing of the abuses, let alone approved of them. Such a defence will quote a letter sent by her in the first days of the Emergency to the Chief Ministers of all the constituent Indian States, in which

she says that the emergency powers "ought to be exercised very sparingly and with the greatest of care... the highest authority in the State should approve the detentions... Let it not be said that this amending Ordinance is in any way being misused or misapplied... the powers should be used only to the extent necessary to meet the situation arising out of the emergency". This letter, as the Shah Commission makes ruthlessly clear, was as dishonest as the rest of Mrs Gandhi's conduct before and during the Emergency (and since for that matter); it was clearly designed to provide cover for the course on which she had already embarked and on which she was to continue until her overthrow. To start with:

Examination of instructions and messages issued from time to time by the Government of India during the period of emergency reveals that the emphasis was on a vigorous drive to silence all opposition and crush the banned organisations in particular. The use of maintenance of law and order at all costs and preventing any form of opposition to Government policies and actions.

Is it seriously contended that, with the powers she then had, and the personal nature of her rule, she could not, if she had wished to do so, have put an end to her regime's crimes against the law, against the constitution, against the rights of 110,000 detainees, men and women? And is any conclusion possible, other than that she did not wish to do so, but on the contrary approved of what was being done, since it was there was no other purpose of crushing all opposition to her dictatorship? The Shah Commission makes clear that that was indeed the case. The promised safeguards were non-existent; it is clear that there was never any intention of providing them. The report recalls the promises, made in the Indian Parliament in these words:

As there is a provision that the State Government should report facts to the Central Government in respect of orders made and approved by them, there was never any intention of providing them. And then the report describes the reality: When during emergency cases of detention under MISA were being dealt with, thousands of citizens were being thrown into jail by indiscriminate and arbitrary

use of the MISA, no evidence of this promised vigilance by the Central Government was forthcoming save these few communications to State Governments which remained as ineffective as the "Paper Bull against the Comet". Similarly, many State governments like West Bengal, Karnataka, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, did issue instructions to the subordinate officers to exercise care in the use of MISA and make proper scrutiny of the material before detaining any person. But the scrutiny of cases in these States as well (with the exception of Himachal Pradesh) has shown that these instructions remained only on paper and detentions continued to be made on no grounds or inadequate or irrelevant grounds and were confirmed by the State governments in violation of their own instructions on the subject and the advice of Government of India. And the final, deadly, conclusion runs thus: It is difficult to accept that in the atmosphere then prevailing in the country, any State government could have dared to ignore or bypass the advice or instructions of the Prime Minister or the Government of India. The report has assumed that they would not be taken to task for this lapse. Instructions for stricter enforcement of emergency were taken far more seriously and at times acted upon with a urgency almost bordering on fanaticism than the advice to use MISA "sparingly and with care". (To be continued)

© Times Newspapers Ltd, 1978.

Why prison reform is long overdue

The independent inquiry announced by Mr Rees yesterday will have failed if it does not inspire much-needed prison reform. For too long, prisons have been too low on the political agenda. Prisoners and prison officers have tended to feel that behind prison walls they are out of sight and out of mind. Part of the reason is the obsessive secrecy which has until recently surrounded the prison system.

That has been broken by the increasingly articulate organisations representing prisoners' rights and more platforms on which to pursue them. Muffled by the Official Secrets Act, the prison staffs have lost a battle for public attention. The report now issued by members of the Prison Officers' Association branch at Gartree, Leicestershire, scene of the riot, is an attempt to redress the balance. It claims that psychological prisoners rigged up a potentially lethal electrified trap for warders, demands that mentally ill or unstable prisoners be removed from the normal prison accommodation and be sent either to specialist hospitals or segregated in a specially-built wing.

The Gartree report alleges that rioting prisoners fended off prison officers with the aid of homemade spears, of boiling water and hot-potatoes used as barriers. Seventy-five of the Gartree inmates were mentally ill, according to the report and 20 of them so much so that they should have been in Rampton or Broadmoor.

The issues raised by the report demand consideration by an inquiry. Repeatedly the Government has been told that mentally disturbed patients ought not to be in prisons at all, but treated in accommodation provided for the purpose. The report hears out suggestions that Gartree is still not suitable as it stands to house the most violent and dangerous prisoners. They can too easily intimidate others and threaten the safety of staff.

Machiavelli might present confrontation of the age-old divide understood between barons and the monarchs who lured them into the service of the crown. In this day and age, the divide is between the prison officers and the prisoners. The prison officers are the dukes and the prisoners are the serfs. The prison officers are the lords and the prisoners are the vassals. The prison officers are the lords and the prisoners are the vassals.

Though the veil has been lifted much more by the Home Office in recent years on what goes on in prisons, the worsening crisis has not been treated with the urgency it deserves. In spite of more newspaper and broadcasting coverage, as in the case of race relations, warnings have not been heeded or they have been dismissed as sensationalism, and action has been delayed until violence has made it impossible for the authorities to ignore it any longer. Their procrastinations are themselves a recipe for trouble. As Martin Luther King once said: "Riots are the voice of the unheard." Even now, there is a dangerous tendency in official circles to dismiss complaining prison officers as trouble-makers. If they are trouble-makers, then the Prison Department has recruited them and in any case relies upon them to make the prison system work. That does not mean that every case the prison officers put up has to be granted, but it does mean that trouble cannot be wished away. And if Mr Rees's announcement of an inquiry is successful in limiting industrial action, the message posed by the threat should not be forgotten. For too long, the prison service has said it could cope when to outsiders it was patently obvious it could not.

Part of the trouble is that both the prison department and many of its staff have become over-dependent upon overtime. The working of long hours in busy prisons has been the only

way the service could cope with the enormous burdens upon it. And the men become hooked on overtime as a means of supplementing low basic pay. The growth of overtime in the prison with a resulting increase in a cut-back in overtime result of a government's over-reliance on overtime has produced a pay at so complicated that it is difficult to see how it can be reduced. It is this that has produced differences of opinion between Prison Officers' Association and the Home Office.

The threat of industrial action beginning on Sunday: officers involved in the read an overtime agreement, entitling them to back pay, breaks going to some cases for seven years for sums up to £3,000, ing to a member of the main committee court action.

Is money really the crucial issue?

Concern about money some cases a substitute satisfaction, which has been a little chance or more than trying to system work. The sense of the prison officer, enhanced by the removal of some of the prison making them cling to loyalty to those they know where the monarchs who lured them into the service of the crown. In this day and age, the divide is between the prison officers and the prisoners. The prison officers are the dukes and the prisoners are the serfs. The prison officers are the lords and the prisoners are the vassals. The prison officers are the lords and the prisoners are the vassals.

Machiavelli might present confrontation of the age-old divide understood between barons and the monarchs who lured them into the service of the crown. In this day and age, the divide is between the prison officers and the prisoners. The prison officers are the dukes and the prisoners are the serfs. The prison officers are the lords and the prisoners are the vassals. The prison officers are the lords and the prisoners are the vassals.

Though the veil has been lifted much more by the Home Office in recent years on what goes on in prisons, the worsening crisis has not been treated with the urgency it deserves. In spite of more newspaper and broadcasting coverage, as in the case of race relations, warnings have not been heeded or they have been dismissed as sensationalism, and action has been delayed until violence has made it impossible for the authorities to ignore it any longer. Their procrastinations are themselves a recipe for trouble. As Martin Luther King once said: "Riots are the voice of the unheard." Even now, there is a dangerous tendency in official circles to dismiss complaining prison officers as trouble-makers. If they are trouble-makers, then the Prison Department has recruited them and in any case relies upon them to make the prison system work. That does not mean that every case the prison officers put up has to be granted, but it does mean that trouble cannot be wished away. And if Mr Rees's announcement of an inquiry is successful in limiting industrial action, the message posed by the threat should not be forgotten. For too long, the prison service has said it could cope when to outsiders it was patently obvious it could not.

Part of the trouble is that both the prison department and many of its staff have become over-dependent upon overtime. The working of long hours in busy prisons has been the only

How real is the 'threat' to Jews in Britain?

A recent letter in *The Times* from a responsible member of the Jewish community claimed that anti-Semitism was increasing in Britain. It cited as evidence that in the London suburb in which the writer lived, attacks on Jews and Jewish property were "a frequent occurrence" and that some places were "no-go" areas for Jews.

This communication appeared in the context of controversy rumbling among British Jews about the official Jewish response to the Anti-Nazi League which has recently entered the field of race relations. The Board of Deputies of British Jews, authoritative and more than two centuries old, is the institution which bears responsibility for defending the Jewish community. The Defence and Group Relations Committee of the board, quiescent in the

1950s and 1960s, has sprung into active life in recent years in response to the emergence and growth of the National Front. The formation of the Anti-Nazi League just a year ago was another reaction to the Front and, in a short time, it has attracted substantial support. So energetic and enterprising have been its activities against the Front that the Board of Deputies has been urged to ally itself with the new vigorous organization in the common struggle.

But the board is very much less than enthusiastic. First of all, it differs on tactics. Jewish leaders do not believe in the policy of demonstration and counter-demonstration which, they say, leads to "punch-ups" and to the publicity on which the National Front thrives. Nor do they favour such vigilante action as encouraging workers in the media to "pull the plug"

on the National Front, or other racist group representatives. Finally, the board is suspicious of the major role played in the ANL by the Socialist Workers Party. In its statements, the ANL places much emphasis on the danger of anti-Semitism. David Edgar, one of its sponsors, wrote in October of the "racial terror" that is being visited on black, Asian and Jewish people (my italics) in certain areas of Britain today.

Is this true or could it be, as some allege, an attempt to play up the danger so that the ANL (and ultimately the Socialist Workers Party) will attract support from those who feel threatened by the National Front? What really is the extent of anti-Semitism in Britain? The Board of Deputies maintains an "incidents book" recording acts of vandalism and

violence against Jews and Jewish-owned property. Information comes in from a network of volunteers throughout the country. During the past year, some 80 or 90 incidents were recorded, much the same number as for the previous 12 months. On the other hand, an anti-Semitic magazine claiming to be a "racial terror" in certain areas of Britain today.

The incidents book lists a number of acts of violence against Jews. However, in several of these cases doubt is expressed whether they were motivated by anti-Semitism. A few areas like Hendon and Stamford Hill appear more frequently than others in cases reported in the past year. But although a few individuals and some local newspapers have sounded the alarm, it is all a far cry from claims of "pogrom" or "racial terror" visited against Jewish people.

On the organizational level, the most serious cause of concern is the National Front. In a letter to *The Times* to which I have already referred, I claimed that the National Front "has Jewish members and derives a significant amount of electoral support from Jews". The substance of these allegations has been strenuously challenged by the Board of Deputies and no satisfactory evidence has so far been adduced to support them. The main racist effort of the National Front has been directed against the coloured population rather than Jews. But anti-Semitism is abundant in the issue of its monthly journal *Spearshead* and its chairman, John Tyndall, seems proud (because he has repeated it so often) of his description of Jews as "poisonous maggots".

A more militant anti-Semitic

organization is the British Movement, which regards the National Front as being soft on Jews and disapproves of its big brother as "koshers fascists". The British Movement is the most extreme Nazi group acting openly in this country and is suspected of being involved in some of the more recent claims that members number no more than a mere 400.

Both these groups, and some smaller amorphous associations, are promoting the new line in neo-Nazi and anti-Semitic propaganda which seeks to whitewash Hitler by "proving" that the horrors of the Holocaust never happened. A pamphlet widely distributed by them is entitled "Did Six Million Really Die?" No author is named, but it has been widely asserted, and not seriously denied that it is a *non de plume* for Richard Verrill, editor of *Spearshead*.

A much more costly and elaborate publication this year is a 70-page quarto booklet on "Nuremberg and other War Crimes Trials" by the same author. The conclusion of the tediously long argument is that the Jews were behind all these trials; that they were fabrications resulting in miscarriages of justice. Understandably, some Jews have reacted emotionally to this anti-Semitic manifesto. A proportion are themselves survivors of the Nazi terror who found refuge and built a new life in this country. But there are few Jews who do not hear some scrawls from the literary or that era and it is difficult for them to treat lightly any events which recall its beginnings.

Yet it would be a hysterical overstatement to see in the rise of the National Front and the activities of the lunatic fringe of anti-Semites portents of a new Holocaust round the corner or indeed any imminent threat to the Jews of Britain. Organized anti-Semitism is weak and largely discredited, in recent months apparently losing ground as the National Front seems to be declining.

Nor do the 400,000 or so Jews in Britain have much to cause them anxiety in what could be described as a "koshers" anti-Semitism. Some discrimination in employment and trade caused by the Arab boycott, and not effectively countered, is deplorable. But although it may involve some anti-Semitism, these activities are consequences of the Arab hostility to Israel rather than to Jews.

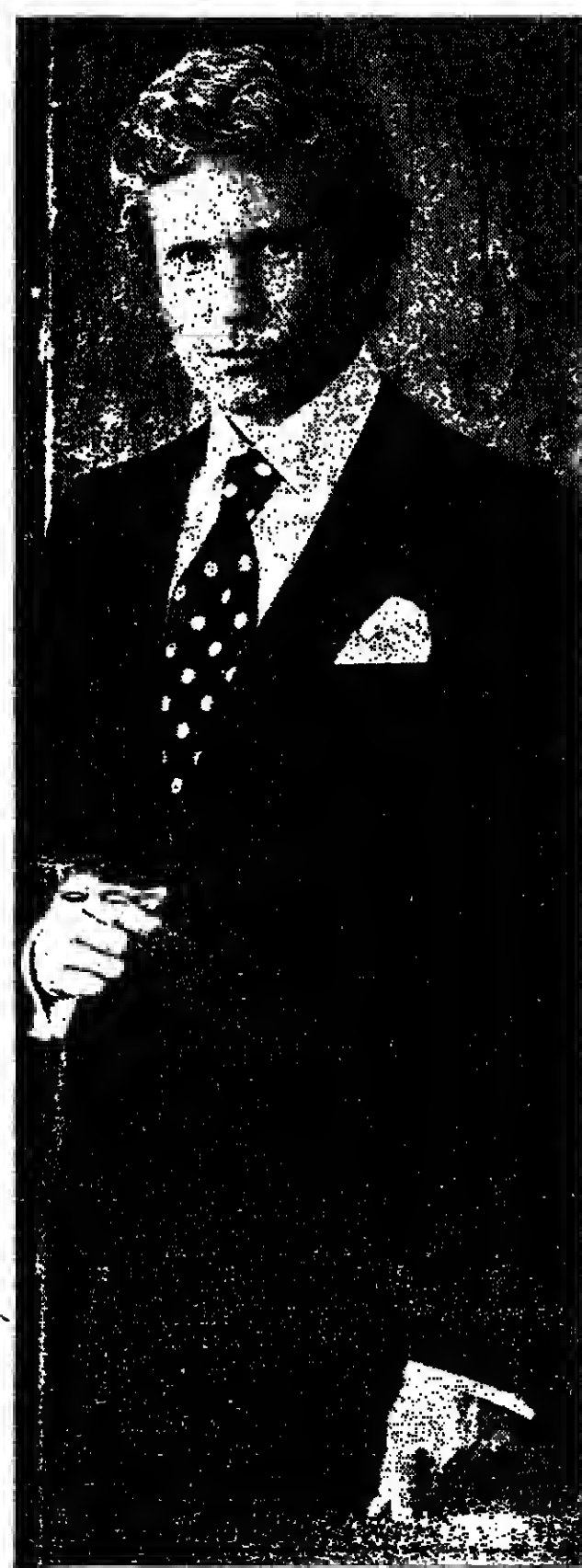
A more serious effect of the same conflict has been the espousal, mainly by sections of the left wing (including the Socialist Workers Party) of the "Jewish question" achieved by the automatic Arab/Soviet/Third World majority equating Zionism with racism. Since the overwhelming majority of Jews are Zionists in the sense that they support the state of Israel—this amounts to smearing all Jews as racists. It comes very close to being anti-Jewish propaganda.

In two limited respects, overt discrimination against Jews still exists. Some private clubs exclude them. And a quota system for Jewish pupils is applied in some schools, although many of these are ecclesiastical foundations legitimately carrying out the intentions of their founders. In this country, the totality of anti-Semitism amounts to nothing more serious than mild irritants if they are looked at in the context of Jewish history and of current racism. There is no country in the world in which Jews have been more free to live their lives as they would wish and to make their full contribution to national endeavours.

Anti-Semitism has been so fearful in its consequences and so tenacious a feature of western society that any evidence of its existence justifies vigilance and concern. Yet there are no present grounds for apprehension. British Jews generally feel no sense of insecurity for they entertain a profound confidence in the tolerance and reasonableness which still endure as the foundations of our society.

William Frankel

Do you look as if you mean business?



A good suit means business. We know: our own business has been built up on the range and quality of our suits. And now's the time to invest in one. Our Autumn range of suits is wider than ever before: mainly in pure new wool and in a wide range of fittings to satisfy your individual choice. With prices starting from £69, a suit from Austin Reed is remarkably good value. You can pay for it and the accessories to complement it by means of an Austin Reed credit account or with the major credit cards. So come and take a business-like look at the Autumn range of suits at Austin Reed.

Natural good looks from

AUSTIN REED of Regent Street and all Branches

HELSINKI DIARY

Puzzling saga of an indiscretion in a sauna bath

Finland, like any other country, must hope not to suffer too much from its stereotype. So it is unfortunate for the Finns that the "Ustinov Affair", which has been preoccupying much of Helsinki for the past three months, did actually start in a sauna. The scene (we are told) is the presidential sauna where President Kekkonen, notwithstanding his advancing years, likes to entertain his Russian guests. On this occasion Marshal Ustinov, the Soviet Defence Minister, was paying his first ministerial visit. Perhaps one or two generals in a state of unrest are also in attendance. The temperature must be about 100 degrees Centigrade. One does not quite how diplomacy is conducted in these conditions. However, it is widely believed in Helsinki that, in the course of this session, the Russian marshal introduced the idea of joint Soviet-Finnish military exercises as an expression of solidarity with the treaty of mutual assistance which the two countries signed in 1948.

In the sauna the marshal received either a dusty answer or, more probably, no answer at all. There the matter might have been allowed to rest, for the Finns regard the sauna as a privileged institution in which matters can be raised and discussed entirely without prejudice. After all, who would want to invest any formality into exchanges conducted by two naked men sitting in a hot little chamber on slats of Finnish

pine? No doubt the Finns expected the marshal to treat his indiscretion in the same spirit that they did in other words, to forget it. That was not to be. Apparently he raised the idea again at lunch in the Soviet Embassy, where everybody was fully dressed and a rather wider circle of generals and officials was present. Moreover, Helsinki's *Stainline* newspaper, which is not known for taking any initiative without the tacit endorsement of the Soviet Embassy, three times came out with the suggestion that joint Russian-Finnish exercises should be held. This provoked much speculation. Nato ambassadors sought guidance and received none. Doubtless they cabled anxious specialists to their capitals. Even the Finns found that the facts were eluding them since their Government had once again retired behind that inscrutable barrier which President Kekkonen always erects round his dealings with the Russians.

Behind the barrier, however, the Finns sought clarification from Moscow. Did Marshal Ustinov's "suggestion" reflect a new Russian determination to make the 1948 treaty more binding on Finland? The Finns must have received reassurance from the political leadership in Moscow, because when President Kekkonen met Mr Kosygin in September, first in the Russian mining town of Kostamus and then in Petrosavsk, the matter was already to have been settled.

The question continued to create anxiety in Helsinki until on October 5 the Defence Minister made a statement to Parliament. He denied that any

"proposal" for joint military exercises had been made and went on to say that, though the 1948 treaty provided for military cooperation between the two countries in a crisis situation, it was not intended to be an invasion of Russia by armed forces using Finnish territory—peace-time joint military exercises would be "incompatible" with Finland's international status. Russian pressure to make Finland a fair-weather ally, as well as a wet-weather one, had been repudiated by the Finns more decisively than ever before. Marshal Ustinov's sauna bath indiscretion had created exactly the opposite effect to that which he must have intended. So why was it made in the first place? Certainly the Russians have always been preoccupied with the 1948 treaty. They do not recognize Finland's declared policy of neutrality and clearly, in the terms of that treaty, Finland cannot be absolutely neutral.

The Russians prefer the formula that Finland is "acting for neutrality". That is strictly correct, since the underlying objective of Finnish foreign policy is to survive to remain technically neutral by preventing circumstances arising in which they would be forced under the treaty to abandon their neutrality and ally themselves with Russia. Perhaps Marshal Ustinov could have been trying to harden Finland's position in Russia's favour; or perhaps it was just one more sign of increased Soviet defence activity in the Baltic. Alternatively the Russians could have been hoping to exploit their friendship with President Kekkonen

by securing a decisive reinterpretation of the treaty while he was still alive. A more seasoned Helsinki view is that the Ustinov affair had local origins. Consider the position of the Soviet military commander charged with responsibility for defending the Russian Finnish border. He would be bound to ruminate about the treaty and the quality of the Finnish defence forces with which, in the prescribed circumstances his own forces would be joined. What is known about them, he might say? Finnish test pilots fly Russian aircraft and technicians learn how to operate new equipment in Soviet training establishments. There are frequent goss-

will visits both ways. The Russian point of view is that the general staff is a fact. It has not been tested. There may be sympathizers in June and one or two go flint with some of political parties to a motor. But in the Finnish military is intact. What better way, for the Soviet Union, to get a little than by en Finns in a program training? Now the R worse off than they However, the saga illuminated—if that the right word for which is kept myster point of morning revealing way that Kekkonen conducts with the Russia Finns really have in much in the dark President's dealings with? There is a mentioned self-censorship in it is. A more serious p the affair confirms sion that President with his primacy affairs and his appa relationship with it has created a situ the Russian quasi-arily dominates F ties. The Presiden regard support for policy as a perma test of neo-l's p ability in every of if that is the case, t stumbled on in another stereotype.

Charles Doug



New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

COUNTER-PRODUCTIVITY

all the elements in the speech on Wednesday the most controversial was the proposal to introduce a permanent statutory scheme to pay benefits to those put on to short-time working. The basic notion is put forward in a consultative document last April. Nevertheless, there is very little agreement at present about how such a scheme would in practice work. In theory there could be severe problems with any such scheme. It could be wide open to abuse by employers and manipulation by employees. Until the details of what is under consideration are published it is not possible to make any final judgement, but what is being proposed, in my view, is a scheme which would not be supported. If the small effect is simply an increased and more cleverly disguised subsidy for inefficient industry.

The present administrative and financial arrangements when a worker is put on to short-time work are not doubt very complicated, but in a way in which lost earnings are made up by benefits from the National Insurance scheme and in part by income tax rebates. It is clumsy and very expensive to administer. The Temporary Employment subsidy is open to doctrinal objection from the EEC, because it is an unfair subsidy to the employer, and open to the practical objection that it distorts the

allocation of resources by being in effect a bribe to employers to keep on workers that are not wanted in a particular industry, or company. Further, the present unsatisfactory position of those put on to short-time working means in practice that many employers are faced with a stark choice between keeping on workers full time in excess of requirements and declaring straight redundancies.

In theory, therefore, a scheme which had as its purpose the creation of a framework within which companies could be more flexible as between full-time work and sackings, and which redeployed the present financial resources taken up in benefits, redundancy payments, tax rebates and the like, might have some real advantages. Unnecessary redundancy, caused perhaps by cyclical or seasonal factors, can have damaging social and industrial consequences. Provided that there was no net extra burden on the tax-payer or on industry and commerce directly, such a scheme could well be supported.

The likelihood, however, is otherwise. Even in its outline presentation it is being said that the scheme will involve increased net expenditure from public funds and an increase in employers' national insurance contributions to the new fund. In practice, once individuals and particular companies found how best to use the new scheme for

their own benefit, it seems inevitable that the total costs would be considerably higher than those now being advanced as estimates.

More fundamentally, the scheme can only have the effect of further reducing the average productivity of British labour. Its purpose is so to weight costs as to encourage companies to keep on more labour than they need. There can be few industrial economies where further reduction of labour productivity is more inappropriate than ours. Since, presumably, all companies will be required to pay into this new short-time working fund, but only the less successful will be drawing benefit, there will be further subsidy of the weaker sections of the economy by the stronger. The larger the scale of any such scheme, the stronger will be the forces of inertia propping up the weaker sectors of the economy and slowing the redeployment of resources into more productive activities. The preservation of existing jobs for their own sake, regardless of changed economic circumstances, has become a major source of weakness in the British economy. Given the nature of political pressures, it seems inevitable that a scheme on the lines being proposed would have the effect of further slowing the process of industrial evolution and change.

SECRETS HAVE TO BE KEPT

Tony Benn is suggesting that the intelligence services be made more directly accountable to Parliament. He is posing in a paper to the home affairs committee of the Labour Party National Executive Committee that a small study group should examine the case for a special House of Commons select committee that would report regularly to Parliament on security matters. It would be composed exclusively of Privy Counsellors, would meet in secret when necessary, and would have the right to question the responsible ministers and security officers on their activities. In the face of it, this seems a reasonable proposition. There is no doubt that the operations of government should be more open to public scrutiny and that they should be more directly under the surveillance of Parliament. If this proposal would serve these purposes, the form it takes would also go some way to reduce the danger of sensitive information being leaked. Privy Counsellors ought to be more capable than the average politician of keeping secrets, though as every realist knows this is not an absolute law of political life. But it would be rather too

glib simply to accept this idea on the basis of such general considerations. Secret Service activities cannot be treated as other operations of government. Even the most ardent devotee of open government must acknowledge that their success must depend upon their secrecy. The question therefore is whether there is anything of value to be learned about their activities through the establishment of such a committee that would not at the same time undermine their usefulness.

American experience is in one sense instructive. In another misleading. Congressional investigation into the CIA in the aftermath of Watergate led to the disclosure of a range of activities that most Americans had not suspected and which shocked them deeply. It also seriously weakened the effectiveness of the agency. The security services of other countries, and individual contacts, have been much more reluctant to cooperate for fear of themselves being exposed to public view.

That fate would certainly be visited upon Britain's security services if their contacts with the agencies of other countries were to be subject to parliamentary investigation, no matter what apparent safeguards might be woven into the system. Any form of parliamentary scrutiny might

make others hesitate to cooperate. That would nonetheless be a price worth paying if there was reason to believe that there were serious irregularities in British practice. But the great distinction between the British and American security services is that in the United States they are separate agencies only very loosely subject to governmental control. In Britain they are brought very much within the system of government supervision. There is much less opportunity for them to go off along irregular paths of their own without the knowledge or approval of others.

If there is anxiety about the number of people whose telephones are tapped—who are told that each individual case must be personally authorised by the Home Secretary—then the figures could be officially disclosed each year without setting up a select committee. If there is concern about any other practice—such as the collection of dossiers on trade leaders or rebellious students—then a special inquiry by Privy Counsellors could always be instituted. The trouble with a permanent committee is that if it was not discreet it would be dangerous, and if it was discreet it might not for long seem to justify its existence.

VIETNAM TAKES ITS PARTNER

of the techniques of warfare goes back to the Sun Tzu in Chinese strategy is the idea of flouting an enemy. The antago is gained by this. The greatest when the my is known to be stronger may not be aware by how much. Real skill might even be his attack. Such psychological warfare of the third century BC would have been contented with flags, drums, symbols with marching and counter-marching, its success depending on the conviction with which enemy was scorned. Modern techniques of psychological warfare include well-publicized diplomatic visits if not to the enemy's parts at least to the smaller parts in his vicinity. Such was the intended impact of Mr Hua Kuo-feng's visits to Rumania and Yugoslavia. In themselves they were no more than normal diplomatic exchanges: President Ceausescu has been several times to China; Tito had been warmly welcomed in Peking last year; judging by Russian reaction both visits the anxiety caused Moscow was accounted a reward by the Chinese. So, too, by Mr Teng Hsiao-ping's stay in Japan, celebrating the signature of the Sino-Japanese treaty, and against Soviet threats to ban them off any more than

their displeasure had stopped China's Balkan hosts. Mr Teng in Tokyo was ready to make the most of what the Chinese wanted all to see as a victory.

Now it is the Russians' turn to score against the Chinese, with their expansive welcome to their visitors from Hanoi, Mr Le Duan and Mr Pham Van Dong, respectively the party and government chiefs from Vietnam. Coming from a country that has been for so long either a vassal or a close and dependent neighbour of China's, the allegiance now proclaimed for Moscow must seem more than usually damaging to China's interests. That Vietnam should have joined Comecon (somewhat to the chagrin of the eastern European states who see their economic burden thereby increased) only underlines the insult.

The Russians, however, can feel that Vietnam is a more potent ally won to their camp than anything China can yet claim from the fellow-feeling evoked by Mr Hua's Balkan tour or Mr Teng's triumphant appearance in Tokyo. Both President Tito and President Ceausescu, according to their own prudently calculated need, took some trouble to soften Soviet anger at the visit of their Chinese friend. The Japanese, quite apart from the proviso included in their treaty with China that it did not affect their relations with third coun-

tries, promptly sent a mission to Moscow to protest that their goodwill for the Soviet Union was unchanged. But not so the Vietnamese. There will be no stopover by the Vietnamese in Peking on their way home to assure the Chinese that they need not fear unduly Vietnam's Soviet partnership. On the contrary, any anxiety caused to China has been precisely an aim of the visit.

Does this mean that Vietnam is now a willing member of the Soviet camp? On the face of it, perhaps. If so, the status is not one that most Asian countries are disposed to honour. Non-alignment is the current creed. Mr Pham Van Dong knows this very well. The last thing he wants is for his country to be regarded as a dependency of the Russians. On his recent tour of all south-east Asian capitals the denial of any such dependency was his most fervent message. Vietnam wants to be as non-aligned as all the rest. Not all those addressed may have accepted the plea, although admitting that Vietnam's nationalism has been as robustly maintained as any. As for the Chinese, angry as they are, they will have to hear with a despatch from the camp over which they presided for so many centuries in the past, confident that the true links that bind its members will before long be restored.

Hampton Court limes

Professor Peter Shepherdson. While in America I read in the correspondence columns the stirring news that a committee had recommended the clearing of Hampton Court. I recently revisited and inspected the venerable trees. How wonderfully they show how nature and man can transform one another. I have read English essays in 17th century abolitionism. Instead of clear-felling, which has suffered several times, these avenues have been maintained by gradual replanting so that the old trees have always stood among their younger successors, giving the avenue the majesty of time. The result is a delightful marriage of classical order and

romantic picturesqueness, unequalled in the world.

At least a third of the trees in this avenue are quite young. Perhaps 15 or 20 out of the 180 are old enough to need replanting now. Some others have been badly lopped; they are not really dangerous and careful tree surgery could make them totally safe. The grand scale of the mature trees, foreseen with such altruism by those who planted them, is essential to the scene. As inheritors of these numinous groves, how dare we rob several generations of the pleasure they give, all for the sake of restoring a kind of order which the genius of the English landscape has never felt entirely at home? Yours faithfully, PETER SHEPHERDSON, 60 Kingsley Street, W1. November 1.

Defence against dogs

From Mr J. R. Stewart-Smith. Sir, The postman's occupational hazard of being bitten by unfriendly dogs has once again been featured in your columns. May I offer some advice gained while employed licensing dogs by a city council in New Zealand? Before leaving home pick up a friendly, portable dog and rub the fur from its backside firmly up and down the lower part of each trouser leg. Hostile dogs are soon lulled into believing one is a "doggie" friend. Yours faithfully, J. R. STEWART-SMITH, Vets Farm, Firbeck, Worksop, Nottinghamshire. November 24.

Lack of experts in electronics

From the Duke of Kent. Sir, Your recent Special Report on engineers (October 25) rightly pointed out the serious lack of them which industry is facing, but I should like to draw attention to particular to the present critical shortage of people skilled in electronics technology in the United Kingdom.

The National Electronics Council views with alarm the existing acute shortage of electronics experts at all levels in industry; the supply is quite inadequate even to meet present requirements and is now down to only half the demand in many leading companies.

And if current trends continue the outlook cannot be bright. The rapid introduction of microelectronics is already making itself felt; almost daily we are reminded of the great changes that are imminent in our way of working and living.

Whereas in the past machines extended the capacity of human muscle, now electronics greatly extend the ability to use human logic, experience and even intuition. Electronics is more than "just another" engineering industry; it amounts to a new way of life.

All forms of industry, whether in manufacturing or the service sector, are likely to be affected by the new developments in electronic techniques, if only because failure to adapt to them could mean bankruptcy. This very rapid advance will bring about a steep increase in the need by many kinds of industry for properly trained people capable of making the best use of the new technology.

The demand for qualified people is already upon us and it will grow fast. These men and women will become the new elite of our industrial world and we cannot therefore afford not to educate, train and above all, reward them accordingly.

My Council believes that a strong lead is needed from Government, from the educational authorities, from trade unionists, and particularly from the leaders of industry, to encourage our young men and women to become skilful in the use of this new and vital technology.

Our competitors abroad are already galloping into this field, and we are already behind. Let us push ahead, we must accept the challenge and be ready to take the action now which will at least ensure we are fully equipped for the task. Yours faithfully, EDWARD, Chairman, National Electronics Council, Abell House, 1 John Ishp Street, SW1. November 2.

Shares for employees

From Mr Nicholas Davenport. Sir, Mr Weston-Smith's letter (October 30), commenting on the foolish idea that employees should be expected to risk their savings as well as their jobs in the employing company, recalls my original letter which started this correspondence notice—such as the collection of dossiers on trade leaders or rebellious students—then a special inquiry by Privy Counsellors could always be instituted. The trouble with a permanent committee is that if it was not discreet it would be dangerous, and if it was discreet it might not for long seem to justify its existence.

To give them shares in their employing companies would not meet the case because workers in the public sector would be left out. I therefore put forward the giant public unit trust which would hold billions of shares in the private sector and billions of units in the public bodies. Dividends from this public unit trust would be constantly rising in growth in our economy can be sustained. Units allotted to the public sector would be sold to the private sector and billions of units in the public bodies.

A foolish letter came from the Director General of the Institute of Directors claiming that I was advocating the redistribution of wealth and forcing the creation of a new class of workers, feeling that at long last they were part of the national equity, decided to raise their productivity.

As Mr Weston-Smith saw, but Mr Hildreth did not, this would end the existing horror of "two sides of industry"—the hegemony-neighbourhood game which ruining the country. Yours faithfully, NICHOLAS DAVENPORT, The Athenaeum, Pall Mall, SW1. October 31.

Need for reform on Official Secrets

From Mr Anthony Lester, QC

Sir, As Mr Peter Hennessy and Mr James Michael have reported (October 31, in January, 1975, Mr Roy Jenkins, Sir Arthur Petersen, Mr Hayden Phillips and I visited the United States to obtain first-hand knowledge (inter alia) about American law and practice on official secrecy and freedom of information. However, their informative article must have the mistaken impression that the visit was superficial and that we rejected what we saw and heard.

In Washington DC we attended two seminars which were specially arranged to enable us to discuss the issue with legislators, civil servants and Open Government lobbyists. We also met the senior editorial staff of The New York Times and the Washington Post, the former United States Attorney General in whose name the Freedom of Information Act had been introduced in Congress in 1966, and experts at Harvard Law School. We were given and studied a considerable amount of documentary material.

With hindsight it is clear that our visit was unfortunately timed because it was premature to evaluate the effect of the legislation at that time. In January 1975, the Freedom of Information Act had only recently been strengthened and its benefits had been mainly enjoyed by consumer groups and commercial competitors.

The American press did not then appear to regard it as a valuable means of obtaining official information in which they already had comparatively easy access. The statute seemed to have created unnecessary costly and bureaucratic methods of reducing governmental secrecy, relying excessively upon litigation for its enforcement. There were also important differences in constitutional and legal traditions across the Atlantic.

We were firmly advised by most of our American informants to concentrate on reducing the criminal sanctions of our sweeping Official Secrets legislation to the irreducible minimum and to devise less formal methods for increasing the public disclosure of official information. Unhappily, as it turned out, it proved impossible to achieve these aims for reasons which will become fully known only when the relevant Cabinet papers are published under the 30-year rule in 28 years' time. But it would be quite wrong to suppose that our American visit made

us negative about the need for major reforms.

In the absence of sufficient support for a genuine reform of the Official Secrets legislation it was and remains preferable to retain the inefficient blunderbuss of Section 2 of the 1911 Act rather than to replace it with a deadly modern rifle trained upon a wide range of potential targets.

However, the recent admirable studies by the Outer Circle Policy Unit and Justice, together with Lord Scarman's powerful lecture, indicate that the choice need not remain so hopelessly conservative.

Given a sufficient desire for reform in Whitehall it would be easy to limit criminal sanctions against the disclosure of official information to those necessary in the interests of national security and the protection of privacy. It would also be easy to improve administrative practices by creating a specific head of maladministration "unreasonable secrecy", a concept which the Department has developed through the case law of the Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration.

The Government could also take important practical steps to set a good example, by publishing the terms of reference and membership of most Cabinet and Official Committees, the existing internal guides to the exercise of administrative discretion where individual rights and interests are affected, and the identity and telephone numbers of senior civil servants together with a description of their responsibilities: by reducing the 30-year rule to 10 years; and by facilitating the inspection and copying of official documents in government departments.

Our American visit did not and does not justify the absence of such reforms; nor does any further investigation of overseas experience. The longer that successive Governments delay, the more likely it becomes that the law and practice of the United Kingdom will be held to be in breach of the guarantee of freedom of expression in Article 10 of the European Convention on Human Rights; and the greater will be the likelihood that unnecessary secrecy, accompanied by inadequate public scrutiny and accountability, will result in misgovernment. Yours faithfully, ANTHONY LESTER, 2 Hare Court, Temple, E.C.4. November 1.

Possible threat to ozone

From Dr Garry Hunt

Sir, The recent letters by Mr Sloane Stanley (September 22) and Mr Barnes (October 9) are both against the proposal... to commit needless funds to a substitution of aerosol propellants since they each "believe these propellants would have little effect upon the atmosphere." I believe this statement to be incorrect.

The creation of ozone in the stratosphere at an altitude of 20 km through the action of solar ultraviolet radiation on oxygen is essential in all forms of life. On Earth, the harmful solar UV from the surface is largely absorbed by the atmosphere. But there are two important cycles which take place in the atmosphere and destroy ozone. The first involves nitrogen oxides, which may be treated through solar flares, cosmic rays, supernovae or through man's activities with fertilizers. A second cycle involves chlorine, which in addition to a natural source, now appears in the atmosphere as freons from aerosol propellants and from air conditioning units.

An increase in the freon concentration may also affect the overall climate of the Earth too, by

enhancing the greenhouse effect and increasing the surface temperature.

The exploration of the Solar System has shown the Earth is the only planet currently capable of supporting life as we know it here. At the same time the climate of the Earth is a delicately balanced ecological system, which could be perturbed through the advancement of modern technology and human activities.

But rather than turn a blind eye to the situation, or simply accept the first statements on the subject, a detailed scientific appraisal of the situation is always required. In this way the most knowledgeable people may assess the full implications of man's activities and a decision made in the light of our best understanding of the scientific problem.

At this time, the decision to seek a substitute to freons for aerosol propellants must be viewed as in the best interests of us all on Earth. Yours faithfully, GARRY E. HUNT, Laboratory for Planetary Atmospheres, University College London, Gower Street, W.C1. November 2.

Governing Ulster

From Mr Hugh Munro

Sir, Professor Budge (October 30) deplores the fact that "by fragmenting the Unionist Party... the British Government deprives itself of the support of authoritative Protestant spokesmen".

Now Britain can claim the right to fly her flag over Northern Ireland by virtue of the fact that a majority of the province's population are themselves British. What their religion may be should have nothing to do with it.

But if, to rule the province, she has, as the Professor suggests, to rely on political Protestants, then she has landed herself in a situation where she claims sovereignty over the province by virtue of having taken the majority side in a civil war between two rival British groups. It is hardly a policy for a Professor of Government to applaud.

May I sum up this correspondence? Neither the British nor the Southern Irish want to interfere with the Northern Irish; but at least the Southern Irish are open to the idea whereas the British are not.

And if the province remains unintegrated (ie, if it remains a separate political unit) it must be ruled either by a Protestant-dominated devolved government or as a colony. The former is not acceptable; the second, however acceptable it may currently be, cannot be a lasting policy. My article was an attempt to look beyond the current rule, to recognize its present virtues.

Yours faithfully, HUGH MUNRO, 1 St Kevin's Park, Darryl, Dublin.

Unemployed in Lambeth

From the Leader of Lambeth Council

Sir, Your article (October 31) entitled "Why Lambeth should not look beyond the ORT report" gave a useful outline of some of the employment problems facing this borough. Of these, the high level of unemployment amongst black youngsters is perhaps the most worrying.

Lambeth Council ranks the promotion of industry and jobs amongst its top priorities and we co-operate in the Organisation for Rehabilitation through Training research, alongside studies of our own. The recommendations are eminently sensible and are fully supported by the borough council.

The appropriate bodies in finance and manpower are the three projects suggested are the Manpower

Services Commission (training resources centre and central services unit) and the Inner London Education Authority (multi-purpose vocational centre for the 15-18-year-olds).

I am pleased to say that the existence of the Lambeth inner city partnership has enabled the ORT suggestions to be quickly and fully considered by the various agencies concerned. Some funds have already been allocated and negotiations started to develop the proposals into reality.

I am sure an organization with the ORT's wide experience and appreciation of the need to consult and work closely with the existing ethnic and other community groups in the area, as well as with the statutory authorities. That being so, the training facilities of this nature in Lambeth and we want them quickly.

Yours sincerely, TED KNIGHT, Leader of Lambeth Council, Town Hall, Brixton Hill, SW2.

Selling church treasures

From the Reverend R. J. Castle. Sir, Mr Nightingale's conclusion (October 31) must be questioned: that treasures which have been given with the intention that they be retained "to the greater glory of God and for the spiritual enrichment of the community concerned" are held in trust and the church has morally no right to sell.

Donors do not normally make it a condition that their gift is to be retained in perpetuity. At that point in time the thought of eventual disposal is far from anyone's mind.

Over the centuries churches (cathedral and parish) have received many gifts, the majority of which Mr Nightingale describes: furnishings, plate and accessories of all kinds, not all capable of being described as treasures.

Unfortunately, sometimes a donor presents an item which it would be embarrassing to decline, but which is not what the church really needs. If churches were to keep all the items that they have been given (be they chalices, chairs or Bibles) many would need a small museum!

It must be possible for a church to dispose of unwanted items that, for one reason or another, they can do without.

Yours faithfully, ROGER CASTLE, The Vicarage, Hayfield, Stockport, Cheshire.

Inquiry into lorry weights

From Mr James Robertson

Sir, Alarm has been expressed that civil servants in the Department of Transport are in favour of raising the permitted size of lorries to 46 tons, and are contemplating the tactical use of a public inquiry in support of their aim (The Times, October 31). I share the alarm, and I believe this raises a general issue of great importance.

Civil servants have a duty to formulate and recommend policies which they believe to be in the public interest. When they are given a particular responsibility—as for road haulage, or for Coorcoor or the nuclear industry, to take two other examples—they almost inevitably perceive the public interest as requiring them to promote the vigorous development of their charge. Thus, whatever their personal leanings might originally have been, in their official role they cannot avoid joining what the late F. F. Schumacher called "the forward stampede".

Those of us who are interested in the possibility of "another development"—a change of direction, away from the ever-increasing dominance of bigger machines and organizations, towards a saner, more humane, more ecological way of life—must face realistically what this means. It means that on all the wide-ranging aspects of the basic choice which faces Britain today—whether we should aim to become a super-industrialized, technocratic society or a humane, people-centred society—it may not be reasonable to expect from our public-making civil servants the degree of neutrality which we used to expect them to maintain between the old elements of Left and Right.

It is pointless to blame the civil servants for this. A more practical course will be to develop new modalities of policy-making and policy-decision which recognize that, on a growing number of increasingly important issues, the energies and resources of the civil service are likely to be improperly biased in favour of roads, transport and other arguments on one side of the argument against the other.

Yours faithfully, JAMES ROBERTSON, 7 St Ann's Villas, W11. November 1.

From the Chairman of the Conservation Society

Sir, The leaking of an inter-departmental memorandum on heavy lorries reveals clearly something that critics of the way the Department of Transport have always averred: that there is an unduly close relationship between civil servants and the roads lobby.

What business have senior civil servants to attempt to set up an inquiry with the avowed aim of providing "an opportunity to the road haulage industry to improve both its public image and its organizational cohesiveness"?

This statement, a direct quotation from the leaked document, helps explain why we in the Conservation Society believe that most transport civil servants are improperly biased in favour of roads, transport and why British Rail have so much difficulty in dealing with them.

Yours faithfully, L. S. TAITZ, Chairman, The Conservation Society Ltd, 16 Nethergreen Road, Sheffield. November 1.

The Anti Nazi League

From Mr David Nathan

Sir, I would like to correct the claim made by Mr Peter Hain and Miriam Karlin (Letters November 1) that the Jewish Chronicle has "endorsed" the Anti Nazi League.

In a leader last week the Jewish Chronicle suggested that there might be opportunities for the Board of Deputies to "loosely cooperate with the ANL in those areas of anti-racist endeavour where the Board can satisfy itself that there is no political gain in the Socialist Workers' Party or other anti-Zionist forces." I went on to say that if the SWP were seriously concerned to demonstrate to the Jewish community that fighting the National Front was more important to it than using the ANL for providing members and funds, it could order its members to desist from partisan political activity in any joint undertakings which might be agreed.

This is very far from blanket endorsement of the ANL. Yours faithfully, DAVID NATHAN, Acting Editor, Jewish Chronicle, 25 Farnham Street, EC4. November 1.

Selling stolen antiques

From Mr P. B. Matthews

Sir, In re market overt: (1) Pace Ruth Eldridge (October 19), the buyer's title cannot be upset even if the actual thief is convicted: section 24 of the Sale of Goods Act 1953, which formerly achieved this, was repealed by the Theft Act 1968.

(2) However, the rules of market overt are a deal more sensible than your correspondent suggests: if the buyer is not in good faith (eg, being suspicious yet not asking any questions), or if he is downright negligent so that he has what lawyers call "constructive notice" of the seller's lack of title, he will not acquire a good title himself.

Yours faithfully, P. B. MATTHEWS, St Edmund Hall, Oxford.

Plain Jane

From Sir Douglas Hubble

Sir, Was our affectionate familiarity with Mrs Austen begun by Rudyard Kipling?

Yours faithfully, DOUGLAS HUBBLE, Yonder Hill, Thirover, Chid Ash, Newbury. October 25.

FOREIGN REPORT

Incidents with Soviet Union increasing

Norway pursues vigorous Spitsbergen policy

Norway and the Soviet Union are engaged in an increasingly delicate diplomatic battle concerning the Arctic regions, where they share a common frontier. There has been a growing number of incidents, notably on and around the Spitsbergen archipelago over which Norway has sovereignty.

In Norway politicians and defence strategists have become only too aware of a coming in relations with the Soviet Union. At the same time the Oslo Government is determined to ensure that its northern policy is both forceful and vigorous.

Close to the Norwegian-Soviet frontier, around Murmansk and stretching into the Kola peninsula, is one of the largest military concentrations anywhere in the world. The area is alive with Soviet troops and airfields. It is also the home of the Soviet northern fleet.

The strategic importance of Spitsbergen has been recognized both by the Russians and the West since 41 nations signed the Treaty of Svalbard nearly 60 years ago. It then became a "no-go area" with its use for

military purposes and the construction of military fortifications expressly forbidden.

But only Norway and the Soviet Union have exercised their rights of access to the archipelago with the establishment of permanent communities. For the Soviet Navy the freedom to pass between the North Cape of Norway and south of Spitsbergen into the waters of the North Atlantic is of enormous strategic importance, even today.

Russian concern over the security of the sea route manifested itself as far back as November, 1944, when Molotov, then Soviet Foreign Minister, called on the Norwegian Government to agree to a revision of the treaty under which Spitsbergen and the neighbouring Bear Island would become a Norwegian-Russian condominium.

The objective did not materialize. But the Soviet Union has continued to adopt a cavalier attitude towards its rights in Spitsbergen—to the growing discomfiture of Norwegian ministers and administrators.

The incidents have included violations of Norwegian territorial waters by Soviet merchant ships. Without any formal request for permission, the Soviet Union has also built a landing strip and helicopter base at Kapp Heer near the Russian settlement of Baraatsburg on Spitsbergen, and even more recently has installed a mobile military radar station at the base.

Helicopters used by the Russians on Spitsbergen are of a military type. The crash of a Soviet reconnaissance aircraft on the island of Hopen, part of the archipelago, served to focus still more attention on Spitsbergen.

This flurry of incidents—and in particular the crash of the reconnaissance aircraft—have all served to promote a more anxious debate of Norwegian policy in the northern regions.

As Mr Kaut Frydenlund, the Norwegian Foreign Minister explained: "Technological developments have opened the way to exploitation and increased traffic in areas which have previously been inaccessible. The whole course of

development in weapon technology underlines the strategic importance and security/political aspects of the problems connected with the northern regions."

The establishment of economic zones and new territorial limits under the aegis of the Law of the Sea Conference is another factor which is of considerable importance in Norwegian policy for the icy and inhospitable north polar regions and in Oslo's relationship with the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union and Norway have been negotiating a delimitation line in the Barents Sea since 1970. Norway has argued consistently in support of the median line principle with the Russians insisting on the sector line principle for the division of the waters. Given such fundamental differences, the prospects for agreement are remote.

Another outstanding issue concerns continental shelf areas around the archipelago itself. Here Norway has found itself to conflict not only with the Soviet Union, but with other signatory powers to the treaty,

arguing that the provisions of the treaty concerning equal rights of access do not extend to the shelf area.

For the moment this basic disagreement is not a problem but in the medium term, and with prospects of oil being found beneath the sea off Spitsbergen, it will become a major issue and one in which Moscow has a very close and vested interest.

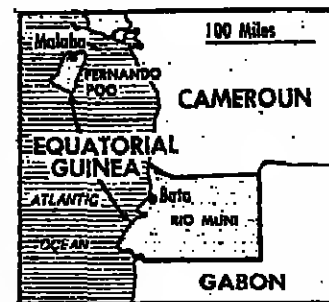
Meanwhile the war of words and diplomatic exchanges continues. It seems unlikely that Moscow would be prepared to face the Western allies in any direct political confrontation over the northern regions or in Spitsbergen. But equally, the Soviet Union and its strategic planners are clearly equally anxious to ensure that its policies and attitudes and activities on the Spitsbergen archipelago continue to be implemented.

Overshadowing that concern is anxiety that its position is not compromised by Norway or any of the two score signatories to the Treaty of Svalbard.

Peter Hill

Africa's least-known country

One of three Guineas



airport. Others have died in prison.

I visited the capital, once called Santa Isabel and renamed Malabo. Because no unwanted foreigners go there, there was no mechanism for surveillance and I could move around freely. But there was no opportunity to get to much with the local people because they are forbidden to have any communication with foreigners. On the other hand, the everyday behaviour of officials, soldiers and militiamen towards the ordinary citizens was eloquent enough.

Ten years ago the capital was a popular place for weekend excursions from Niamey, Cameroon and Gabon, with about 600 ships arriving every year. It was famous for its beauty and friendly Mediterranean atmosphere. The restaurants, which were in the seafront, offered an abundance of goods at free port prices. More important, it was relatively free from racial discrimination and much of the prosperity was within reach of the African population.

The beauty remains. Houses were well constructed and most of them still stand, although many are now empty. But the appearance is that of a ghost town, hit by war and plague. The central post office is closed, with a rusting iron bar across the doors. The national bank was publicly executed in 1976. Most of the ministries have no budget and their buildings are locked. The pharmacies are open, but sell only headache pills.

The only hotel has electricity intermittently and running water one hour a day. There are no restaurants, shops are closed. Trade at the central market place is done by women, sitting on the ground, selling pitiful quantities of bananas and manioc. Grain, meat and dairy products are no longer obtainable and fishing is the exclusive privilege of travellers from the Soviet Union. Nobody on the island is allowed to have even a canoe, which might be used for escape.

The famous plantations which once produced the best cocoa in the world are abandoned. The cocoa is rotting on the trees, the feeder roads are overgrown and valuable trees have been cut down to make way for primitive banana cultivation. There is no public transport and apart from an occasional Land Rover nothing remains of the vehicles for which one still sees advertisements in deserted workshops and filling stations.

In short, the once prosperous island has gone back to a level of rural subsistence with food poorer in quantity and quality than in precolonial times. Most commodities are non-existent, or priced beyond reach. Necessities like salt and soap cannot be found.

Yet the economic conditions pale into insignificance in comparison with the political sys-

tem. The mechanisms which govern life in Equatorial Guinea are elementary, brutal and effective. All power emanates from President Macias and his small circle of relatives. The constitution has been casually swept aside and political prisoners, soldiers and militiamen have a vast latitude to interpret what remains of the legal system.

Punishments are meted out to those accused of subversion. Except for some show trials in the past, accusations do not have to be substantiated, it is enough to be accused by someone in power. Punishments are given for such crimes as pointing one's finger at a picture of the President, using somebody's Christian name, not attending manifestations of praise and joy on national feast days, or being "discontented".

Conditions in the jails must be ranked among the worst in the world, making the distinction between imprisonment and a death sentence somewhat academic.

There is no freedom of movement. Nobody may leave his town or village without official permission, or arrive anywhere without being registered by the authorities and showing his important membership card from the only political party. Permission is not usual granted to visit one's family.

Duties have more and more become those of forced labour. In an attempt to counter the breakdown of production and exports, President Macias decided in 1973 to recruit 60,000 national workers. The cocoa and coffee plantations, so far it appears, are only about half of this work force has been mustered, but the system is well established.

The labour camps are tough with a 12-hour working day. The severity of control varies. When heeded, it means beating and withholding of food rations the violation of women of ages, random brutality and occasional killings. When conditions are good there is some leeway such as allowing women to carry out subsistence cultivation or leaving the workers nomads as long as they fulfil the quota. Under no circumstances is the payment, medical care, or freedom to communicate with one's family or go home.

Against this background it is hardly surprising that vast numbers of people have fled the country. Official figures state that there are 60,000 refugees in Gabon and 30,000 in Nigeria and 5,000 in Spain. This means that approximately one third of the population is in exile, usually in very difficult conditions. Recently the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has assisted them in getting legal recognition, but the whole they are forgotten refugees.

The outcome can be summed up in a few words. It is no question of the good outweighing the bad, or vice versa. It is a case of a regime which has brought a country to bankruptcy, eliminated its élite, driven an estimated third of its population into exile, deliberately subjected the remainder to a system of unpassable terror. The question which remains is why the world accepts it.

Robert Af Klintebe

Burma regime's limited control

Elusive Chinese prize

No country has put so much pressure on neutralist and stubbornly independent Burma over the years as China. Despite this President Ne Win, just back from a seven-week stay in Europe, accepted yet another invitation to visit Peking.

The Burmese leader has paid a total of 10 visits to the Chinese capital, two were made last year, and Mr Teng Hsiao-ping, the Chinese Deputy Prime Minister, who is an old friend of the President, had six days of talks with him in Rangoon early this year. Yet the prize which General Ne Win has been seeking still eludes him.

He wants China, which maintains "correct" relations with Burma, to stop its material support for the Burmese Communist Party guerrillas fighting the Burmese Army in the Shan states along the border with China. The Chinese also give the insurgents, estimated at 30,000, sanctuary at points along the frontier.

It is hoped in Rangoon that if China is now competing with Vietnam to win over the members of the Association of South East Asian Nations (Asean) and is willing to pay the price of having to enchain the support of the various local communist guerrillas, it might be persuaded to make a similar gesture for President Ne Win.

The Burmese guerrillas represent the most serious threat to the 15-year-old regime because, unlike the dozen or so other insurgent groups in the country, they have an ideological and not solely an ethnic appeal.

Since May, 1975, when Rangoon announced the routing of the communist guerrillas in the Pegu Yoma mountains about 100 miles north of the capital, and the death of Khin Zin, their leader, they have left the Burmese heardland for the far north.

Only a few weeks after Mr Teng's visit they launched a fresh offensive against the Army, which has been in action

most of the time since independence.

If President Ne Win received his "prize" from Peking the Army might be able to put an end to the communists, as a substantive armed threat—although they would doubtless continue subversion underground—and then perhaps proceed to a political settlement with some of the ethnic insurgent groups.

The Burmese Government's power still only extends over about half the country geographically, and the only legal way to enter it is by Rangoon airport. Very exceptionally, travellers are permitted entry on ships calling at Rangoon port.

All the land entry points from India, Bangladesh, China, Laos, Thailand and Malaysia are either out of control or under the control of the Burmese guerrillas. (Even to go to Arakan, bordering Bangladesh, to see the repatriation camps for the Muslim refugees, I was accompanied throughout by an armed police escort.)

Nonetheless, President Ne Win felt able to go away for seven weeks to Europe. After twice purging both the Army and the Socialist Programme Party, the country's sole political movement, when there was an attempt on his life last year, his position seems strong.

The fundamental reason why his regime has not obliged the prophets of its imminent collapse is simple. By consolidating the Burmese heardland, where the main ethnic group, two thirds of the 30 million Burmese, live, the habitually xenophobic Ne Win regime satisfies the nation's most elemental need.

Despite the estimated 3,000 political prisoners, a muzzled press and radio and rigid controls which isolate everyone from the lowly citizen to senior civil servants, the regime can say it represents the Burmese against all the rest, including the outside world.

Richard

Frozen Assets.

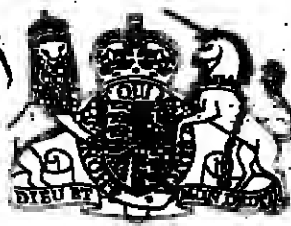
Winter just wouldn't be the same without ice. Nor would Martini Dry.

Because ice enhances the clean, subtle taste of Martini's unique blend of fine herbs and wines.

Ice and Martini simply belong together. And we'll drink to that.

MARTINI

Extra Dry. The right one just by itself.



COURT CIRCULAR

KINGHAM PALACE
The Queen held an audience at Buckingham Palace on November 2. The Queen held an audience at Buckingham Palace on November 2. The Queen held an audience at Buckingham Palace on November 2.

RENE HOUSE
The Duke of Edinburgh, President of the National Playing Fields Association, presented President's Medals at Buckingham Palace on November 2. The Duke of Edinburgh, President of the National Playing Fields Association, presented President's Medals at Buckingham Palace on November 2.

JAMES'S PALACE
The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, who were entertained by the Earl of Wessex, attended a reception at the Palace on November 2. The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, who were entertained by the Earl of Wessex, attended a reception at the Palace on November 2.

WINDSOR CASTLE
The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, who were entertained by the Earl of Wessex, attended a reception at the Palace on November 2. The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, who were entertained by the Earl of Wessex, attended a reception at the Palace on November 2.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr C. J. Weddell and Miss M. L. Brand
The engagement is announced between Mr C. J. Weddell, 23, of the law firm of Weddell, Brand, and Loe, 10, Bedford Square, London, and Miss M. L. Brand, 23, of the law firm of Weddell, Brand, and Loe, 10, Bedford Square, London.

Mr T. W. C. Smith and Miss R. M. E. E. E.
The engagement is announced between Mr T. W. C. Smith, 23, of the law firm of Smith, E. E. E., and Miss R. M. E. E. E., 23, of the law firm of Smith, E. E. E.

Mr R. L. S. Cruickshank and Miss S. E. E. E.
The engagement is announced between Mr R. L. S. Cruickshank, 23, of the law firm of Cruickshank, S. E. E., and Miss S. E. E. E., 23, of the law firm of Cruickshank, S. E. E.

Mr A. L. S. Cruickshank and Miss S. E. E. E.
The engagement is announced between Mr A. L. S. Cruickshank, 23, of the law firm of Cruickshank, S. E. E., and Miss S. E. E. E., 23, of the law firm of Cruickshank, S. E. E.

Mr M. L. S. Cruickshank and Miss S. E. E. E.
The engagement is announced between Mr M. L. S. Cruickshank, 23, of the law firm of Cruickshank, S. E. E., and Miss S. E. E. E., 23, of the law firm of Cruickshank, S. E. E.

Mr R. L. S. Cruickshank and Miss S. E. E. E.
The engagement is announced between Mr R. L. S. Cruickshank, 23, of the law firm of Cruickshank, S. E. E., and Miss S. E. E. E., 23, of the law firm of Cruickshank, S. E. E.

Marriages

Mr C. A. H. E. E. E. and Miss S. E. E. E.
The marriage took place on November 2, at the Church of St. John the Baptist, between Mr C. A. H. E. E. E. and Miss S. E. E. E.

Mr R. L. S. Cruickshank and Miss S. E. E. E.
The marriage took place on November 2, at the Church of St. John the Baptist, between Mr R. L. S. Cruickshank and Miss S. E. E. E.

Mr A. L. S. Cruickshank and Miss S. E. E. E.
The marriage took place on November 2, at the Church of St. John the Baptist, between Mr A. L. S. Cruickshank and Miss S. E. E. E.

Latest appointments

General Bramall: One of Army's brightest stars
General Bramall, 55, who has long been regarded as one of the Army's brightest stars, was appointed to the post of General Sir Edwin Bramall, who has been Vice-Chief of the Defence Staff since 1975.

General Bramall: One of Army's brightest stars
General Bramall, 55, who has long been regarded as one of the Army's brightest stars, was appointed to the post of General Sir Edwin Bramall, who has been Vice-Chief of the Defence Staff since 1975.

General to be new Army head

By Henry Stanhope
The post of General Sir Edwin Bramall, who has been Vice-Chief of the Defence Staff since 1975, was announced today. General Bramall, 55, who has long been regarded as one of the Army's brightest stars, was appointed to the post of General Sir Edwin Bramall, who has been Vice-Chief of the Defence Staff since 1975.

General Bramall: One of Army's brightest stars
General Bramall, 55, who has long been regarded as one of the Army's brightest stars, was appointed to the post of General Sir Edwin Bramall, who has been Vice-Chief of the Defence Staff since 1975.

General Bramall: One of Army's brightest stars
General Bramall, 55, who has long been regarded as one of the Army's brightest stars, was appointed to the post of General Sir Edwin Bramall, who has been Vice-Chief of the Defence Staff since 1975.

General Bramall: One of Army's brightest stars
General Bramall, 55, who has long been regarded as one of the Army's brightest stars, was appointed to the post of General Sir Edwin Bramall, who has been Vice-Chief of the Defence Staff since 1975.

General Bramall: One of Army's brightest stars
General Bramall, 55, who has long been regarded as one of the Army's brightest stars, was appointed to the post of General Sir Edwin Bramall, who has been Vice-Chief of the Defence Staff since 1975.

General Bramall: One of Army's brightest stars
General Bramall, 55, who has long been regarded as one of the Army's brightest stars, was appointed to the post of General Sir Edwin Bramall, who has been Vice-Chief of the Defence Staff since 1975.

General Bramall: One of Army's brightest stars
General Bramall, 55, who has long been regarded as one of the Army's brightest stars, was appointed to the post of General Sir Edwin Bramall, who has been Vice-Chief of the Defence Staff since 1975.

General Bramall: One of Army's brightest stars
General Bramall, 55, who has long been regarded as one of the Army's brightest stars, was appointed to the post of General Sir Edwin Bramall, who has been Vice-Chief of the Defence Staff since 1975.

Painting prices reflect improved market

By Geraldine Norman
The art market has improved since the end of the year, and the prices of paintings have risen. The art market has improved since the end of the year, and the prices of paintings have risen. The art market has improved since the end of the year, and the prices of paintings have risen.

By Geraldine Norman
The art market has improved since the end of the year, and the prices of paintings have risen. The art market has improved since the end of the year, and the prices of paintings have risen. The art market has improved since the end of the year, and the prices of paintings have risen.

Luncheons

Guild of Freeman
The Guild of Freeman of the City of London held a luncheon at the City of London on November 2. The Guild of Freeman of the City of London held a luncheon at the City of London on November 2.

Guild of Freeman
The Guild of Freeman of the City of London held a luncheon at the City of London on November 2. The Guild of Freeman of the City of London held a luncheon at the City of London on November 2.

Receptions

The Lady Mayors
The Lady Mayors of the City of London held a reception at the Mansion House on November 2. The Lady Mayors of the City of London held a reception at the Mansion House on November 2.

The Lady Mayors
The Lady Mayors of the City of London held a reception at the Mansion House on November 2. The Lady Mayors of the City of London held a reception at the Mansion House on November 2.

Service dinners

Inns of Court and City Yeomanry
The Inns of Court and City Yeomanry held a service dinner at the Inns of Court on November 2. The Inns of Court and City Yeomanry held a service dinner at the Inns of Court on November 2.

Inns of Court and City Yeomanry
The Inns of Court and City Yeomanry held a service dinner at the Inns of Court on November 2. The Inns of Court and City Yeomanry held a service dinner at the Inns of Court on November 2.

Church news

Diocese of Bath and Wells
The Bishop of Bath and Wells held a service at the Cathedral on November 2. The Bishop of Bath and Wells held a service at the Cathedral on November 2.

Diocese of Bath and Wells
The Bishop of Bath and Wells held a service at the Cathedral on November 2. The Bishop of Bath and Wells held a service at the Cathedral on November 2.

25 years ago

From The Times of Tuesday, November 3, 1953
The article discusses the political situation in Pakistan at the time, including the role of the military and the government. The article discusses the political situation in Pakistan at the time, including the role of the military and the government.

From The Times of Tuesday, November 3, 1953
The article discusses the political situation in Pakistan at the time, including the role of the military and the government. The article discusses the political situation in Pakistan at the time, including the role of the military and the government.

OBITUARY

SIR FREDERIC OSBORN

Untiring advocate of the garden city



Sir Frederic Osborn

Sir Frederic Osborn, who died on November 1 at the age of 93, was one of the most influential figures in town and country planning since the First World War. He was a vigorous and untiring advocate of garden cities and dispersal by means of new towns. As a disciple of Sir Ebenezer Howard he assisted in the foundation of Welwyn Garden City, and was a powerful force in generating the policy which resulted in the important social experiment of building 15 new towns in Great Britain. This was a partial realization of some of his most cherished ideas.

Frederic James Osborn was born on May 26, 1885, in South London and spent his early life in the County of London and its inner suburbs. His formal education was short, attending small private schools and a council school until he was 15 when he left to begin work as a junior clerk in the City. His first contact with the provision and administration of housing was in 1904, when he was 19, in the offices of companies owning tenements and houses in London. In the meantime his more liberal education was well begun. He went to evening classes and worked hard on business subjects, economics and social science. A born debater, he inevitably formed debating and literary societies for his colleagues at work and for his fellow students at the evening classes. Equally inevitably he joined the Fabian Society and the range of his interests widened until he was fully conversant with the social and economic aspects of housing. He was appointed secretary-manager of a group of housing societies at Leicestershire—Howard's first garden city already 10 years old but still attracting to its orbit the pioneer and the enthusiast. At the time he was a man in the London regarded life in the first garden city as narrow and parochial. He was a little annoyed to discover, for example, that he could not get on an L.P.L. platform and that he was not allowed to smoke. He was a little annoyed to discover, for example, that he could not get on an L.P.L. platform and that he was not allowed to smoke.

At 27 he acquired an appointment which was to influence all his subsequent activity. He was appointed secretary-manager of a group of housing societies at Leicestershire—Howard's first garden city already 10 years old but still attracting to its orbit the pioneer and the enthusiast. At the time he was a man in the London regarded life in the first garden city as narrow and parochial. He was a little annoyed to discover, for example, that he could not get on an L.P.L. platform and that he was not allowed to smoke. He was a little annoyed to discover, for example, that he could not get on an L.P.L. platform and that he was not allowed to smoke.

In 1936 Osborn resigned from the Welwyn Garden City Company, which he had been managing since 1927, to become financial director, and in the same year he became honorary secretary of the Town and Country Planning Association. He played a large part in formulating a document entitled "The National Planning Policy Statement" in 1944, which was a landmark in the history of town and country planning in this country. It was the result of a series of discussions with leading planners and officials of the Ministry of Town and Country Planning, and it was a document which was to influence all subsequent planning policy. He was a little annoyed to discover, for example, that he could not get on an L.P.L. platform and that he was not allowed to smoke.

PROFESSOR A. H. JOHN

Professor A. H. John, Professor of Economic History at the London School of Economics, died suddenly on October 30 at the age of 63. Professor John's attitude to life was always coloured by his Welsh upbringing. From Port Talbot County School he went to the London School of Economics from where, having gained a first-class honours degree in Economics, he went to the University of Cambridge to study for his Ph.D. He was a man of wide interests and a keen observer of the world around him. He was a little annoyed to discover, for example, that he could not get on an L.P.L. platform and that he was not allowed to smoke.

MR P. ASTERLEY JONES

Mr Philip Asterley Jones, who died on October 23 at the age of 64, was a solicitor who served on St Albans City Council before the Second World War and was from 1945 to 1950, Labour MP for Hitchin. He was a man of wide interests and a keen observer of the world around him. He was a little annoyed to discover, for example, that he could not get on an L.P.L. platform and that he was not allowed to smoke.

The Town and Country Planning Act, 1947, had embodied the proposals for the solution of the vexed question of compensation and planning. There can be little doubt that Osborn's brilliant and critical analysis of the factors involved in the development of the town and country planning movement was a major factor in the success of the Act. He was a little annoyed to discover, for example, that he could not get on an L.P.L. platform and that he was not allowed to smoke.

From 1944 to 1961 he was chairman of the executive of the Town and Country Planning Association, and editor of its influential journal from 1951 to 1961. In 1970 he was elected president of the association. Osborn's approach to planning was from the very beginning a practical one, based on the need for a realistic and achievable programme of development. He was a little annoyed to discover, for example, that he could not get on an L.P.L. platform and that he was not allowed to smoke.

He did not seek recognition for his work and recognition was not readily accorded. However in 1945 at a dinner given in his honour, hundreds of his friends joined in paying tribute. Fuller recognition came in 1946 when he was awarded a knighthood. Osborn was the author of several books, among them "The New Towns: the answer to Megalopolis" (in collaboration with Lord Alton of Liverpool), "A Transatlantic Dialogue 1938-70" (with Lewis Mumford). He also wrote several pamphlets and contributed many articles and reviews to the national daily and weekly press. Osborn's clear thinking on the socio-economic aspects of planning was made apparent by a lucid and at times sparkling prose style. He was a writer of witty verse and the initials "F.J.O." were known to the readers of Punch as well as to the readers of the Economist and the Spectator. He was a little annoyed to discover, for example, that he could not get on an L.P.L. platform and that he was not allowed to smoke.

MR A. J. RONALDS

Mr Andrew John Ronalds, CBE, Irish Ambassador to the Malagasy Republic in 1960, was found shot dead at East London, South Africa, on November 1 with a gun at his side. He was 61. Police took possession of a note written by Mr Ronalds. They said foul play was not suspected. He was born on February 4, 1897 in St Petersburg, the son of the Russian General John Romanoff. He was educated at the Imperial Corps of Pages in St Petersburg. He served with the Russian Army during the First World War and was attached to the British Military Mission in Southern Russia from 1919 to 1920. He entered the British Consular Service in 1926. His duties in the Second World War included special service with the British forces in the Middle East and Central Africa. He was a little annoyed to discover, for example, that he could not get on an L.P.L. platform and that he was not allowed to smoke.

Special Reports

appearing in THE TIMES next week are:

The Business Voice 6th November

Banking and Finance in Latin America 8th November

France 10th November

For further information about Special Reports appearing in The Times contact The Times Marketing Department: Telephone 01-837 1234, Ext. 7172.

M. Gérard
JEWELLERS
foremost exporter of high-quality French Jewellery

is in LONDON as well as in PARIS, MONTE-CARLO, CANNES, LAUSANNE, GENEVE, Gstaad

His famous designs and collection of stones are available at

GRAFTON STREET
Tel. (01) 499 57 16

John Foore

plant and machinery value

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

هكذا من الأضواء

THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

Taylor Woodrow
-taking a constructive approach to every size of project

Barclays leads move to easier borrowing by raising base rate to 11½ pc

Whitmore Correspondent
Barclays Bank took the lead in raising the cost of borrowing, pushing its rate up from 10 to 11½ per cent.

Other high street banks are expected to follow suit, although it is not clear if some will hold the rate in their base rates to per cent. Building rates will be unaffected.

On the one hand, their margins have been squeezed as the cost of the money they borrow in the money markets has risen. On the other hand, they have found that borrowers who had moved away from them several months ago, when base rates had looked high relative to the money markets, were now flooding back to take advantage of what had become relatively cheap overdraft facilities.

This was threatening to inflate the banks' lending to an extent that could have made it difficult to remain within the Bank of England's "corset" restrictions.

While some observers were slightly surprised that Barclays had felt it necessary to raise its base rate by as much as 1½ per cent, the bigger surprise was that they also chose to raise their deposit rate by 2 per cent.

Some banking analysts considered this a rather unusual move, but Barclays was being deliberately more aggressive. But according to the bank, it was merely taking the opportunity of passing some additional benefit to its depositors.

When interest rates had been falling, it pointed out, margins had widened and depositors had fared relatively less well. Although the recent rise in money market rates is now working its way through to bank customers, it seems unlikely to have any immediate consequences for the structure of building society interest rates.

The societies had another satisfactory inflow of savings last month—probably greater than September's £346m—and will probably wait and see how the situation develops over the coming weeks.

But while the societies could probably make a rather lower inflow for a month or two in view of the present ceiling on lending, they would be reluctant to see a reduced inflow for very long.

They feel they should not be running down their liquidity ratios much further, and many of them would in any case prefer to see the ceiling on lending raised early next year to enable them to shorten the mortgage queue.

Certainly, if the general level of interest rates goes any higher over the coming weeks, a rise in mortgage rates after Christmas would become a strong possibility.

Financial Editor, page 27

Weaker currencies like lira and sterling would be allowed fluctuations up to 4.5 pc Bonn and Paris agree compromise EMS plan

From Ian Murray
Paris, Nov 2

President Giscard d'Estaing and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, the two leading fathers of the proposed European Monetary System, agreed a compromise plan to put to the Italian Government. If accepted, it would enable the system to be put into operation in the new year. A similar compromise would be available to Britain "on demand".

The compromise is to allow a weak currency "hand" of permitted fluctuations within the system of 4½ per cent. This, although much below the 6 to 8 per cent claimed by Signor Giulio Andreotti, the Italian leader, in his talks with Herr Schmidt in Siena yesterday, means that the West German side are prepared to accept a second band instead of insisting on a single 2½ per cent fluctuation margin.

It is now up to the Italian Government to decide whether to accept this figure. If it does so before the meeting of the Council of Europe on December 4 and 5, that meeting could agree the establishment of the monetary zone and could be set up by January.

The compromise is therefore to have two bands: one for the strong currencies, led by the Deutsche mark, with a band of 2½ per cent, and one for weak currencies, including the Italian

lira, with a band of 4½ per cent. France would hope to regain the leading group soon. Britain could apply to join the other group.

The compromise is not binding on the Council of Europe, which alone can make the necessary decisions. But it must be considered a foregone conclusion that if Italy were to accept the plan the Council would be unlikely to reject it.

President Giscard d'Estaing has obviously succeeded in convincing the West Germans that it would be quite impossible for Italy to consider entering the system on the same terms as a country with a strong currency.

At the same time there has been acceptance of the West German view that to allow the Italians the kind of margin they were hoping for would be to render the idea invalid from the beginning.

The four-and-a-half per cent "top in bottom" compromise figure is considered small enough to make the zone stable and being wide enough not to discourage weak currencies from joining.

The hope is that if the system really works then the time will come when the two snakes will merge into one. If Britain were to ask to join the weaker currency band it could expect to be accompanied by Spain, Portugal and Greece if their entry to the European Community were approved.

Both leaders had a strong team of experts on hand to help in the discussions. M Raymond Barre, the Prime Minister, M Bernard Clappier, governor of the Bank of France and M Jean-François Poncelet, secretary general of the Elysée, assisted the French President. Herr Schulmann and Herr Rufus, respectively director of finances and director of European affairs at the Chancellery, assisted Herr Schmidt.

In discussing details matters the West Germans showed themselves to be strongly opposed to the immediate and automatic intervention of the central European banks in the event of a monetary crisis.

The French agreed with this on the basis of the Bremen summit accord that the weak currencies would benefit from the fact that compensation amounting to 20 per cent of the monetary reserves of the member countries would be made available to the system.

After lunch the two teams went to the Georges Pompidou Centre to see the Paris-Berlin exhibition. President Giscard d'Estaing told journalists after the visit that the meeting had been useful.

"We could, I believe, discuss the convergence of our position and advance the argument on a certain number of important subjects. That is why we approach the next stages in a spirit

of confidence in so far as it concerns both our will and ability to reach an effective agreement."

Referring to the state of the dollar, he said: "What is going on at the moment on the international scene shows how desirable it is for everyone that this zone of monetary stability is formed in Europe."

George Clark writes: No decisions will be taken by the British Cabinet on the proposed European Monetary System until after the next meeting of European finance ministers on November 20.

That was emphasised in Whitehall last night after the Cabinet had held a preliminary discussion of the proposals based on a paper prepared by the Treasury giving details of the scheme.

Mr Denis Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, will be explaining the proposals in public today when he gives evidence to the general subcommittee of the all-party House of Commons Expenditure Committee. It will be the first time that MPs have had the chance to question a minister on the proposal.

After the Cabinet meeting it was said that Mr Healey and Mr James Callaghan had repeated what they told the national executive of the Labour Party 20 days ago: that big changes in the original scheme would be needed before Britain could enter the system.

Mr Darby stands on auditors switch

C. C. Pillai
Darby Holdings today announced that it was switching its auditors from Price Waterhouse to its former directors of the company.

Mr Tan Siew Sin, the chairman and former Finance Minister, said in a press conference that he was now convinced that it was now possible to get a satisfactory audit of the company's accounts, because the confidence has totally changed.

He said the only reason for changing auditors was that he had publicly announced he wanted an accounting better placed internally to deal with the affairs of the company, and his choice was Price Waterhouse.

Mr Tan said even now there were no issues there were within the board Turquand had handled need, he pointed out, Singapore Society of accountants, at the best of support authorities, were Turquand's role in the affair.

He said that there would be a letter to the bill to say had gone elsewhere. Turquand today told the board's decision to the auditors, and said that the board would be in Malaysia next year, "to a great (it) renders irrelevant his long experience on."

He added that "change under consideration 1975."

There was no immediate comment on the Singapore allegations and representation to shareholders from Turquand, Youngs, which is one of the largest firms of public accountants and auditors in Malaysia and Singapore.

In London, Mr Dennis Garrett, senior partner of Turquand, Youngs, reacted angrily to the Singapore statement, and said his firm would be taking legal advice. He hoped that after a "cooling off period" Turquand would be able to issue a considered answer early next week.

The general feeling here is that Turquand Youngs have all but lost the battle to retain the account, and one business source said he could not see how they could go about their work if the confidence was not there between them and the board.

There was no immediate comment on the Singapore allegations and representation to shareholders from Turquand, Youngs, which is one of the largest firms of public accountants and auditors in Malaysia and Singapore.

In London, Mr Dennis Garrett, senior partner of Turquand, Youngs, reacted angrily to the Singapore statement, and said his firm would be taking legal advice. He hoped that after a "cooling off period" Turquand would be able to issue a considered answer early next week.

The general feeling here is that Turquand Youngs have all but lost the battle to retain the account, and one business source said he could not see how they could go about their work if the confidence was not there between them and the board.

There was no immediate comment on the Singapore allegations and representation to shareholders from Turquand, Youngs, which is one of the largest firms of public accountants and auditors in Malaysia and Singapore.

Receiver for Power Dynamics

By Peter Hill
The National Enterprise Board has halted further funding of a Yorkshire company in which it invested £180,000 seven months ago after an investigation into apparent irregularities in the company's accounts.

Yesterday the Yorkshire Bank appointed a receiver to Power Dynamics, the NEB's associated company, which manufactures hydraulic tube and pipe bending machinery. The announcement by the board yesterday is bound to fuel the already growing volume of criticism of its investment policy in small companies, particularly coming so soon after the disclosure of the loss of £450,000 in Thwaites & Reed, the clockmakers, which the board disposed of last month.

Mr Richard Burton, a partner in the Nottingham firm of Spicer & Pegler, has been appointed receiver and yesterday was at Power Dynamics' factory at Bridlington. Workers were told that further examination of the company's accounts would be required before the scale of liabilities could be precisely calculated.

Cash flow problems in recent weeks have led to a number of local companies supplying goods and services to Power Dynamics to halt deliveries. Orders in hand include contracts for Rolls-Royce and British Steel and the company has received a £500,000 order from Hungary, although that contract is still subject to confirmation.

The NEB holds a third of the equity in Power Dynamics and subscribed £60,000 for new ordinary shares in the concern and £120,000 for cumulative redeemable participating preference shares in February this year.

At that time the board said that the company had been consistently profitable since its formation in 1974. The stake held by the board gave the NEB an interest in products used in nuclear power engineering, chemical plant manufacture and shipbuilding.

Mr Healey, the Chancellor, flanked by Mr Varley, the Secretary of State for Industry, Mr Albert Booth, the Secretary for Employment and Mr Roy Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, were told that industrial confidence could be badly damaged by any move to tighten price controls.

A delegation from the Confederation of British Industry, led by Mr John Greenborough, its president, and Mr John Methven, gave a warning of the consequences if the Government altered the profits safeguard clauses included in existing price control procedures.

The CBI team urged the Chancellor not to make any changes to the White Paper on pay policy.

The employers emphasized the Government should not change the provisions governing low paid workers. There were a number of industries where there were considerable numbers of low paid workers, Mr John said. If it were full scale control demanded was in full, it would increase problems over differentials and shortages of skilled workers.

The CBI stressed that the clause was necessary because of the low profitability of United Kingdom industry. It noted that the real rate of return of industrial and commercial companies—excluding North Sea operations—in the second quarter of this year had been a mere 3 per cent.

Sir John, and his team reminded Mr Healey that the profit safeguard clauses had been used in more than 75 per cent of all applications for increases made to the Price Commission since the present system of controls was introduced. In no cases had the organization said that, but for profit safeguard clauses, they would have recommended a lower price increase.

The Times index: 209.76 -1.47
The FT index: 472.4 -6.8

Erratic day for dollar in hectic trading

By Our Economic Staff

The dollar had an erratic day in the foreign exchange markets yesterday, closing higher than at the end of business on Wednesday but losing some of the gains which it had made overnight in New York and Tokyo.

The pound ended the day at \$1.9875, down two cents from Wednesday's close but considerably better than its opening level in London of \$1.97. Sterling's effective exchange rate rose to 62.5 per cent of its 1971 level—up 0.2 percentage points from the previous night.

The morning session was marked by hectic trading. European dealers tried to catch up on the overnight rise in the currency throughout the world.

Many European markets were closed on Wednesday, and yesterday was the first opportunity for dealers to respond to the American measures to strengthen the dollar.

As the morning wore on the dollar recovery wore off, with signs of a technical reaction as dealers started to think that the initial recovery might have been overdone.

Spreads between buying and selling rates for the dollar were still wide, particularly at the longer end where jobbers were quoting wide spreads, regained most of the lost ground.

In quotation, most market men are keeping their positions short to avoid a costly wrong-footing and few are prepared to forecast the level of the index at the end of this account.

The market has, which includes Chase Analysts, expect that the market will bottom out over the next few days and rally, as quickly as it has fallen, back through the 500 level again.

Financial Editor, page 27

Repayment to IMF cuts resources

By David Blake
Economics Correspondent

Britain's reserves fell to October by \$540m (about £275m), but the drop was more than explained by the early repayment of \$930m which we owed to the International Monetary Fund.

If special transactions of this kind are excluded, there was an underlying inflow into the reserves of \$107m during the month. At the end of October, the reserves, which consist essentially of gold and foreign currencies, stood at \$15,971m.

The Chancellor had already announced that the United Kingdom intended to repay the IMF loan this year, but the exact timing was not decided until last week.

In addition, there was repayment of another \$35m owed by the public sector under the exchange control scheme.

These repayments totalling \$1,015m were partly offset by inflows of \$368m from borrowing under the exchange control scheme, with a \$350m borrowing by the Electricity Council being the most important single element.

UK OFFICIAL RESERVES
At end of month

October 1978
October 1977
October 1976
October 1975
October 1974
October 1973
October 1972
October 1971
October 1970
October 1969
October 1968
October 1967
October 1966
October 1965
October 1964
October 1963
October 1962
October 1961
October 1960
October 1959
October 1958
October 1957
October 1956
October 1955
October 1954
October 1953
October 1952
October 1951
October 1950
October 1949
October 1948
October 1947
October 1946
October 1945
October 1944
October 1943
October 1942
October 1941
October 1940
October 1939
October 1938
October 1937
October 1936
October 1935
October 1934
October 1933
October 1932
October 1931
October 1930
October 1929
October 1928
October 1927
October 1926
October 1925
October 1924
October 1923
October 1922
October 1921
October 1920
October 1919
October 1918
October 1917
October 1916
October 1915
October 1914
October 1913
October 1912
October 1911
October 1910
October 1909
October 1908
October 1907
October 1906
October 1905
October 1904
October 1903
October 1902
October 1901
October 1900
October 1899
October 1898
October 1897
October 1896
October 1895
October 1894
October 1893
October 1892
October 1891
October 1890
October 1889
October 1888
October 1887
October 1886
October 1885
October 1884
October 1883
October 1882
October 1881
October 1880
October 1879
October 1878
October 1877
October 1876
October 1875
October 1874
October 1873
October 1872
October 1871
October 1870
October 1869
October 1868
October 1867
October 1866
October 1865
October 1864
October 1863
October 1862
October 1861
October 1860
October 1859
October 1858
October 1857
October 1856
October 1855
October 1854
October 1853
October 1852
October 1851
October 1850
October 1849
October 1848
October 1847
October 1846
October 1845
October 1844
October 1843
October 1842
October 1841
October 1840
October 1839
October 1838
October 1837
October 1836
October 1835
October 1834
October 1833
October 1832
October 1831
October 1830
October 1829
October 1828
October 1827
October 1826
October 1825
October 1824
October 1823
October 1822
October 1821
October 1820
October 1819
October 1818
October 1817
October 1816
October 1815
October 1814
October 1813
October 1812
October 1811
October 1810
October 1809
October 1808
October 1807
October 1806
October 1805
October 1804
October 1803
October 1802
October 1801
October 1800
October 1799
October 1798
October 1797
October 1796
October 1795
October 1794
October 1793
October 1792
October 1791
October 1790
October 1789
October 1788
October 1787
October 1786
October 1785
October 1784
October 1783
October 1782
October 1781
October 1780
October 1779
October 1778
October 1777
October 1776
October 1775
October 1774
October 1773
October 1772
October 1771
October 1770
October 1769
October 1768
October 1767
October 1766
October 1765
October 1764
October 1763
October 1762
October 1761
October 1760
October 1759
October 1758
October 1757
October 1756
October 1755
October 1754
October 1753
October 1752
October 1751
October 1750
October 1749
October 1748
October 1747
October 1746
October 1745
October 1744
October 1743
October 1742
October 1741
October 1740
October 1739
October 1738
October 1737
October 1736
October 1735
October 1734
October 1733
October 1732
October 1731
October 1730
October 1729
October 1728
October 1727
October 1726
October 1725
October 1724
October 1723
October 1722
October 1721
October 1720
October 1719
October 1718
October 1717
October 1716
October 1715
October 1714
October 1713
October 1712
October 1711
October 1710
October 1709
October 1708
October 1707
October 1706
October 1705
October 1704
October 1703
October 1702
October 1701
October 1700
October 1699
October 1698
October 1697
October 1696
October 1695
October 1694
October 1693
October 1692
October 1691
October 1690
October 1689
October 1688
October 1687
October 1686
October 1685
October 1684
October 1683
October 1682
October 1681
October 1680
October 1679
October 1678
October 1677
October 1676
October 1675
October 1674
October 1673
October 1672
October 1671
October 1670
October 1669
October 1668
October 1667
October 1666
October 1665
October 1664
October 1663
October 1662
October 1661
October 1660
October 1659
October 1658
October 1657
October 1656
October 1655
October 1654
October 1653
October 1652
October 1651
October 1650
October 1649
October 1648
October 1647
October 1646
October 1645
October 1644
October 1643
October 1642
October 1641
October 1640
October 1639
October 1638
October 1637
October 1636
October 1635
October 1634
October 1633
October 1632
October 1631
October 1630
October 1629
October 1628
October 1627
October 1626
October 1625
October 1624
October 1623
October 1622
October 1621
October 1620
October 1619
October 1618
October 1617
October 1616
October 1615
October 1614
October 1613
October 1612
October 1611
October 1610
October 1609
October 1608
October 1607
October 1606
October 1605
October 1604
October 1603
October 1602
October 1601
October 1600
October 1599
October 1598
October 1597
October 1596
October 1595
October 1594
October 1593
October 1592
October 1591
October 1590
October 1589
October 1588
October 1587
October 1586
October 1585
October 1584
October 1583
October 1582
October 1581
October 1580
October 1579
October 1578
October 1577
October 1576
October 1575
October 1574
October 1573
October 1572
October 1571
October 1570
October 1569
October 1568
October 1567
October 1566
October 1565
October 1564
October 1563
October 1562
October 1561
October 1560
October 1559
October 1558
October 1557
October 1556
October 1555
October 1554
October 1553
October 1552
October 1551
October 1550
October 1549
October 1548
October 1547
October 1546
October 1545
October 1544
October 1543
October 1542
October 1541
October 1540
October 1539
October 1538
October 1537
October 1536
October 1535
October 1534
October 1533
October 1532
October 1531
October 1530
October 1529
October 1528
October 1527
October 1526
October 1525
October 1524
October 1523
October 1522
October 1521
October 1520
October 1519
October 1518
October 1517
October 1516
October 1515
October 1514
October 1513
October 1512
October 1511
October 1510
October 1509
October 1508
October 1507
October 1506
October 1505
October 1504
October 1503
October 1502
October 1501
October 1500
October 1499
October 1498
October 1497
October 1496
October 1495
October 1494
October 1493
October 1492
October 1491
October 1490
October 1489
October 1488
October 1487
October 1486
October 1485
October 1484
October 1483
October 1482
October 1481
October 1480
October 1479
October 1478
October 1477
October 1476
October 1475
October 1474
October 1473
October 1472
October 1471
October 1470
October 1469
October 1468
October 1467
October 1466
October 1465
October 1464
October 1463
October 1462
October 1461
October 1460
October 1459
October 1458
October 1457
October 1456
October 1455
October 1454
October 1453
October 1452
October 1451
October 1450
October 1449
October 1448
October 1447
October 1446
October 1445
October 1444
October 1443
October 1442
October 1441
October 1440
October 1439
October 1438
October 1437
October 1436
October 1435
October 1434
October 1433
October 1432
October 1431
October 1430
October 1429
October 1428
October 1427
October 1426
October 1425
October 1424
October 1423
October 1422
October 1421
October 1420
October 1419
October 1418
October 1417
October 1416
October 1415
October 1414
October 1413
October 1412
October 1411
October 1410
October 1409
October 1408
October 1407
October 1406
October 1405
October 1404
October 1403
October 1402
October 1401
October 1400
October 1399
October 1398
October 1397
October 1396
October 1395
October 1394
October 1393
October 1392
October 1391
October 1390
October 1389
October 1388
October 1387
October 1386
October 1385
October 1384
October 1383
October 1382
October 1381
October 1380
October 1379
October 1378
October 1377
October 1376
October 1375
October 1374
October 1373
October 1372
October 1371
October 1370
October 1369
October 1368
October 1367
October 1366
October 1365
October 1364
October 1363
October 1362
October 1361
October 1360
October 1359
October 1358
October 1357
October 1356
October 1355
October 1354
October 1353
October 1352
October 1351
October 1350
October 1349
October 1348
October 1347
October 1346
October 1345
October 1344
October 1343
October 1342
October 1341
October 1340
October 1339
October 1338
October 1337
October 1336
October 1335
October 1334
October 1333
October 1332
October 1331
October 1330
October 1329
October 1328
October 1327
October 1326
October 1325
October 1324
October 1323
October 1322
October 1321
October 1320
October 1319
October 1318
October 1317
October 1316
October 1315
October 1314
October 1313
October 1312
October 1311
October 1310
October 1309
October 1308
October 1307
October 1306
October 1305
October 1304
October 1303
October 1302
October 1301
October 1300
October 1299
October 1298
October 1297
October 1296
October 1295
October 1294
October 1293
October 1292
October 1291
October 1290
October 1289
October 1288
October 1287
October 1286
October 1285
October 1284
October 1283
October 1282
October 1281
October 1280
October 1279
October 1278
October 1277
October 1276
October 1275
October 1274
October 1273
October 1272
October 1271
October 1270
October 1269
October 1268
October 1267
October 1266
October 1265
October 1264
October 1263
October 1262
October 1261
October 1260
October 1259
October 1258
October 1257
October 1256
October 1255
October 1254
October 1253
October 1252
October 1251
October 1250
October 124

UK's 1981 metric target unlikely to be achieved

By John Huxley

Targets for phasing out the use of imperial measures in the main sectors of the domestic market by 1981 are unlikely to be met, the Metrication Board concedes in its report published yesterday.

Although metrication was an established fact in most of British industry, progress during the past 18 months had been insufficient. It was essential in maintaining Britain's strength in world trade and in the long term interests of people in their daily lives.

Spending by the board on publicity last year fell by more than a quarter.

A major setback was the Government's decision in May not to proceed with a statutory programme which would require the introduction of metric measures by December, 1981.

The board says it doubts if that target can be reached without legislation, although it has already started to explore the possibilities with trade and consumer organizations.

It gives warning that transition to metric must be achieved in an orderly fashion. "The choice is not between imperial or metric."

"So the choice we have is between completing the change to metric within the next few years or settling for an indefinite period during which the inefficiencies and inconveniences of using the two systems side by side will grow."

Among the board's recommendations that urgent consideration be given to the need for legislative action if a voluntary change to metric measure in the retail trade failed to safeguard consumer and retailer.

The board's costs during 1977 were, at £1.06m, slightly less than in 1976. Of the total, £534,000 was spent on advertising, against £735,000 in 1976.

In a recent report to the National Economic Development Council, Mr Roy Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, said that all legislative obstacles to metrication in the engineering sectors had been removed.

"Going Metric, HMSO, £1.25."

British entry into European airbus corporation 'favourable to France' says minister

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

British entry into the European airbus consortium was, "favourable to France", given the entry fee of £25m, and British participation in the 200-seater version of the airbus, the A310, according to M. Joel Le Theule, the French Minister of Transport.

In an interview in Paris yesterday with a French financial newspaper, he made it clear that if a customer wanted an airbus with Rolls-Royce, instead of American engines, the de-

velopment of such an aircraft would be the responsibility of British Aerospace, or the customer, or a possible third party.

Airbus Industrie would not take on the development.

One major decision which remains to be made within the consortium is which company will have design responsibility for the wing, which is to be made in Britain in the factories of British Aerospace.

At present there are two competing wing designs inside the field works of British Aerospace, the other at the Bremen works of VFW-Fokker. The

German design has a number of French suggestions drawn into it.

VFW-Fokker went ahead with its design in case the British did not come into the consortium as full partners, but its executives now claim that its wing would be more efficient than the British—a claim that is denied at Hatfield.

The Germans believe that their wing scores to being thicker, giving more space for fuel and the undercarriage, and in having a better flap system. They agree, however, that there is little between them in aerodynamic performance.

Either wing would give 5 per cent less fuel consumption than the wing of the larger A300, which is recognized as one of the most efficient in airline service today.

Executives at VFW-Fokker are urging on the airbus management the need for a quick decision—within the next two weeks—as the United States aerospace industry is rapidly buying up supplies of aircraft which are sold to the world, which in itself is a new generation of airlines and air-buses.

BL chief warns Japan over imports

By Clifford Webb

Mr Michael Edwards, chairman of BL (formerly British Leyland) yesterday accused Japanese car manufacturers of "morally dumping" their products in Britain and gave a warning that they faced trouble unless they acted more moderately.

Such an outspoken attack by the head of Britain's state-owned motor group is almost certain to be seen as an attempt to influence the latest Anglo-Japanese negotiations on car imports which begin in London on Monday.

Mr Edwards comments were published in *Autocar* and come after an interview with the French journalist M. Edouard Sauter.

Questioned about Japan's 11 per cent penetration of the British car market he replied: "I am dead against protectionism. If the Japanese play their cards right the world will not suffer from aggressive protectionism."

"The rate of price increases of Japanese cars in Great Britain is running at half the pace of the rate of appreciation of the yen. That may not be technically dumping but morally it is."

"If the Japanese are prepared to take the responsibility of free trade and act moderately, as they are doing in France, for instance, I do not believe that we are going to have the unfortunate distortion of free trade."

Japanese and British motor industry sources were not optimistic last night about the outcome of the London talks.

Ford strike cuts share of UK market to 18pc

By David Felton

Ford's share of the United Kingdom new car market last month dropped sharply because of the strike which has closed the company for almost six weeks, but it appears that, despite confident predictions, British Leyland has not been able to capitalize on Ford's difficulties.

During October, Ford's share of the market was between 18 and 19 per cent, compared with more than 27 per cent in September. BL's share was just over 25 per cent, compared with 23 per cent in September.

The figures would seem to deflate the argument put forward at the International Motor Show in Birmingham last month by Mr Ray Horrocks, managing director of BL's Austin Morris subsidiary, that the company was well placed to take advantage of the Ford strike.

Official figures are not due to be released until later this month but it seems certain that importers have filled a large part of the gap left by the shortage of Ford cars, and there may be further opportunities for importers this month as the Ford strike seriously begins to bite.

Stocks in showrooms and in transit were practically exhausted last month, and a large number of Ford dealers will have bare showrooms within the next few days.

However, dealers' problems are not as great as they might have been because they have been receiving support from Ford.

The company has a scheme to give assistance to any dealer suffering cash flow problems, and this has meant that worries, voiced at the start of the strike, of dealers going out of business have not been realized.

Ford's losses in sales revenue, covering the whole range of vehicles from the Fiesta to the Transcontinental truck, have now reached about £290m and production of 74,000 vehicles has been lost.

About 20,000 finished cars are believed to be tied up at docks or car pounds around the country, and once these are released at the end of the strike dealers' problems will be relieved.

Mr James Thompson, chairman of the London and District Ford Dealers Association, said that although car showrooms were virtually empty, dealers had been able to cope "remarkably well" with demand for spare parts.

There are shortages of "fast moving" parts such as brake pads, clutches and gear levers, but dealers are still able to cope at the moment. It is estimated that stocks of Ford cars in showrooms are now less than a fifth of those normally carried.

Mr Thompson, who has only one new car left in his West Country showroom, said: "Customers are being very loyal, and although we have obviously lost some business, people are prepared to wait and see if the dispute is settled in the near future."

Subsidies for ports attacked

By Michael Bailey

Subsidized competition by the ports of London and Bristol has been sharply attacked by Sir Humphrey Browne, chairman of the British Transport Docks Board, yesterday.

He declared that wages in the board's ports, covering a third of the industry, would be fixed to the Government's five per cent guidelines in the face of claims of up to 20 per cent by dockers in Hull and Southampton.

Speaking at a press conference in London, Sir Humphrey, who successfully resisted pressure to break the guidelines last year, said: "We shall stand by the five per cent and we are not prepared to give in to any fictional productivity deals because we have nothing to give."

Reporting half-yearly results down from £15.75m to £14.5m, largely through labour trouble at Southampton earlier this year, Sir Humphrey said the ports industry was going through a period of great difficulty with some calamitous results reported.

The slight setback caused partly by curbs on imported steel and ore and the general state of the economy, the board still aimed for a 20 per cent return by 1980, Sir Humphrey said.

Prising big reductions by the Port of London would have "serious implications" for the board's ports.

He had great admiration for P.L.A. chairman Sir John Cuckney "It would take the Archangel to do that job"—but "if public money is being used to enable the P.L.A. to subsidize charges and take traffic the effect could be very serious on Cardiff, Newport, Southampton, and Hull."

In Bristol a loss of £2.1m had been paid from the rates and charges, less than half the proper rate were being offered in an attempt to win new container business, Sir Humphrey said.

Mr Stanley Turner, general manager of the Port of Bristol, said last night that it was completely untrue "that Bristol was either making a loss or charging uneconomic rates to attract new business. The £2.1m was help from the rates to meet capital and interest charges of £4m a year on the Portbury Dock, and rates offered to prospective customers were subject to "commercial confidentiality".

Business appointments

Mr G. Barker moves up at Wilkinson Match

Mr Gordon Barker has been appointed assistant managing director of the United Kingdom match company of Wilkinson Match. He continues as managing director of Bryant & May, a member of the Wilkinson Match group.

Mr D. S. Carabot becomes a regional director of the South East regional board of Lloyds Bank.

Mr Robert Webster, managing director of EMI Cinemas, joins the board of Columbia-Sony Warner, replacing Mr Barry Spinks. Mr Webster is also expanding his work to collaborate with Mr H. G. Nicholas, CBE, managing director of EMI productions released through the company. In addition to Mr Webster and Mr Nicholas, the CBE board now consists of Mr Alan E. Goodman, Mr Myron D. Karlo (United States), Mr Andrew Parsons and Mr Patrick M. Williamson.

Mr Allan Bond has been appointed a deputy chairman of COMAG. Mr Phil Harris who has been appointed managing director and Mr John Nicholas have also joined the board. Mr Bondy and Mr Harris have also been appointed to the executive committee.

Mr Peter W. Dunsen is the new director of engineering and marketing for J. E. Carver & Co. Mr Said Ahmed has joined the board of Union Bank of the Middle East in Dubai, UAE. Mr S. Nicholas Wymer has been appointed managing director, Foreign Exchange.

Mr A. D. Houseman has been appointed chairman of the Warriner & Mason Group and will remain as managing director. Mr J. E. Carver, the former chairman, will remain on the board.

Mr Brian Norman becomes executive chairman of the Warriner & Mason Group and Mr Brian Feildy is appointed a director. Mr Roy Garner has resigned as chairman.

Mr Peter C. Le Mesurier has been appointed finance director of Price & Pierce (Holdings) in place of Mr Ronald A. Keet, who continues to serve on the board.

Mr Alan W. Moulds, commercial director of Dowty Mining Equipment, has been made financial director.

Dr Michael Dart has been appointed director of scientific services, Thames Water Authority, succeeding Mr Hugh Pick, who has become the Authority's chief executive. He will take up his appointment by the end of the year.

Mr D. S. Salmon becomes secretary to the Insurance Institute of London in place of Mr W. H. Stafford who has retired.

Mr Neil Person will be succeeded as director of the Films of Scotland committee by Mr Jim Wilson, with effect from December 1, 1978.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Giving a fresh spur to world trade

From Mr George A. Bower

Sir, The continuing failure of Western Europe to exert its considerable productive strength and to use its export muscle to the benefit of the world economy, has long been lamented by politicians—a recent speech in Rome by Viscount Davidson, the EEC Commissioner being the latest example.

The inevitable trend to protectionism, in its many guises, enables American politicians to add their voices. Is an excess of official interference really necessary to secure these specific purposes, in support of a co-ordinated general recovery?

To encourage the initiative of independent enterprises who specialize in international trade would seem a worthwhile task for the Governments of industrial and developing countries alike. They ought to create conditions favourable to anyone who has the ability and imagination to match these two great potentials of today.

No resolutions were moved at the Amsterdam meeting, but it is not time that idle hands and idle machines were freed from the debilitating tyranny of the mounting barriers to trade.

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE A. BOWER,
Chairman,
Association of Shippers to Africa,
Kingsway House,
103 Kingsway,
London, WC2.
October 26, 1978.

Liability laws hampering industrial relations

From Mr Walter Coles

Sir, Efforts to improve industrial relations are hampered by the existing employers' liability laws.

These laws are unjust and anti-social: unjust because like injuries do not receive like compensation, and because compensation depends upon the injured party suing his employer which he may not wish to do: anti-social because they harm relations between company members and their management.

The Government alone should consider for industrial injury independently of employers' blame. Local authorities alone should prosecute negligent employers.

Yours faithfully,
WALTER N. COLES,
103 Kingsway,
London SW3 5HL,
October 24.

Deducting tax on letting income

From Mr Stewart McLennan

Sir, Mr Greenville Miller's letter (October 24) criticized the rent collecting agent for allowing an owner who is abroad by deducting tax at the full standard rate from his letting income.

We act as accountants to a number of clients who are abroad but let property in this country, and we find that this particular problem of retention is best dealt with by obtaining the tax inspector's agreement that we should be the accountable agent for the tax, and advising the rent collecting agent accordingly.

The rent collecting agent, having agreed that we have the necessary jurisdiction to this procedure, then lets us have the monthly or quarterly rental cheque, less his expenses but without any deduction for tax. We, in turn, retain from this cheque sufficient to cover what we believe will be the owner's liability to tax on this letting income and then lodge the rest of the net rent to the credit of that client's account.

Needless to say, this is not a very popular course of action with the rent collecting agents but does, as Mr Miller mentions in his letter, ensure that the client suffers the minimum loss of his rental capital.

Yours faithfully,
STEWART MCLENNAN,
Victoria House,
Victoria Road,
Woking,
Surrey,
October 24.

House insurance

From Mr I. M. Fletcher

Sir, The Woolwich, Legal & General and Mr D. Morgan (October 30) all seem to have fudged the significant issue. A lender does not insure a mortgaged property merely for the benefit of the borrower but usually to protect his own security.

Yours faithfully,
IAN M. FLETCHER,
50 Harley Street,
London, W1,
October 30.

Compensation for oil pollution victims

From Mr P. G. F. Leader

Sir, I must take issue with your comments in connection with what you refer to as the "third stage" in your leading article (October 18) entitled: "Priority for pollution compensation."

Without adding any evidence whatsoever except for a vague reference to the Amoco Cadiz, concerning which it is still too early to draw any valid conclusions, you infer that victims of such disasters do not have recourse to adequate compensation.

I respectfully but emphatically disagree. Pollution is a universal problem for which the only true solution is an international one and it was to redress such disasters that the International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage 1969 (the Civil Liability Convention) and the International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage 1971 (the Fund Convention) were adopted.

The former, which has been ratified by 25 states, imposes strict liability on the owner for oil pollution damage up to 2,000 gold francs (£86.83) per ton, with a ceiling of 210 million gold francs (£9,117,024).

The principal purpose of the Fund Convention was to ensure that full compensation will be available to victims of oil pollution incidents and that convention, which is supplementary to the Civil Liability Convention, provides a compensation fund in aggregate of 450m gold francs (£19,536,480) but the Assembly of the Fund has the power in the light of experience to increase that amount up to 900m gold francs (£39,072,960).

It is submitted that the two conventions together, which have been given effect by the United Kingdom do provide adequate compensation for innocent victims.

Furthermore, claimants do not have to go far hunting under the Civil Liability

short-term solutions.

Why could politicians not concentrate on improving conditions at each end in order to encourage such transformation and expansion? Cooperation among Governments would be far more fruitful if they curbed the mounting barriers to trade or if they tackled the questionable commercial standards in some of the importing countries.

On the other hand, why not introduce tax concessions, credit insurance and loan facilities on a concerted basis, keeping within GATT, and similar to such specific purposes, in support of a co-ordinated general recovery?

To encourage the initiative of independent enterprises who specialize in international trade would seem a worthwhile task for the Governments of industrial and developing countries alike. They ought to create conditions favourable to anyone who has the ability and imagination to match these two great potentials of today.

No resolutions were moved at the Amsterdam meeting, but it is not time that idle hands and idle machines were freed from the debilitating tyranny of the mounting barriers to trade.

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE A. BOWER,
Chairman,
Association of Shippers to Africa,
Kingsway House,
103 Kingsway,
London, WC2.
October 26, 1978.

Proof of their success in the "field survey" carried out by the main North-east that is a for publication. If I may this comment as a opinion drawn from my files on the subject.

Yours faithfully,
H. G. S. BURNITT,
Openness Coal Act,
Cambridge CB3 0BN,
October 31.

Abolition of road tax

From Mr E. D. Graham

Sir, Application for a vehicle licence is not supported by a current licence and a MOT certificate.

Should the tax be ab the consequence will be increasing number of uninsured and unroad vehicles will be driven roads.

Yours faithfully,
E. D. GRAHAM,
Brook's,
St James,
London, SW1.
October 24.

BEFORE IT'S TOO LATE. REVALUE YOUR ASSET

Our specialist assessors will take at your present in cover on build plant, machinery, and fittings and your claims - inc any consequent Can you afford to risk of not consul

Beecroft & Nichol

71 South Audley,
London W1Y 6TE
Tel: 01-629 9333 Tel

Established in Association with

Grindlays

A name you can bank on around the world

Banking on Grindlays means more than taking advantage of the Group's network of branches in some 35 countries. It means working closely with our specialists in such fields as export finance, foreign exchange, eurocurrency finance, and corporate banking. They take full advantage of the regional knowledge and support provided by over 200 Group branches and offices located in most of the major world markets. This teamwork provides the right financial products and packages at the right time.

In the Gulf area Grindlays has one of the largest branch networks of any international bank with 20 branches serving the U.A.E., Bahrain, Oman and Qatar. Major project business in the Gulf keeps them in close touch with Grindlays offices in London, Tokyo, Düsseldorf and other international centres.

In Hong Kong, the Group has a specialist merchant banking team serving the Asia Pacific region and supporting our offices in places such as Australia, South Korea, Japan and Singapore. Here the head of the Eurocurrency team in Hong Kong works on a project with executives of the Grindlays Dao Heng Bank.



Grindlays Bank Group

25 Fenchurch Lane, London EC3R 5ED.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Barclays leads the way

Deeper overdrafts have been on the cards for at least a fortnight now and yesterday Barclays broke ranks and pushed its base rate up by one and a half points to 11.5 per cent. Presumably, the clearers would have been happier had the Bank of England taken the initiative and raised MLR at lunch-time yesterday. But once it had become clear that the authorities were fully prepared to leave the public glare for raising interest rates exclusively to the clearers, then the clearers really had little choice but to go it alone—the only remaining question being as to whether the other clearers will feel the need to push their rates up quite as steeply as Barclays.

The problem for the clearers, of course, has been that 10 per cent base rates have fallen well behind money market levels since early October, the latter having been pushed up by a combination of strong credit demand and anxieties over both the domestic and American economies. As a result, borrowers who had previously found it relatively attractive to borrow in the money markets have been rapidly moving back to the banks to take up their overdraft facilities.

For the banks this has meant not only that they have been taking on business that has been extremely costly to finance but also that they have been in danger of exceeding their "corset" limits—the next key date being Wednesday week, the November banking month make-up day. A rise in base rates should slow some of the flow back towards the banks—as well as putting an end to any round-tripping that may have been going on—but the fact remains that bank lending is likely to be on a seasonal upswing over the coming weeks and that the underlying strength of credit demand that failed to show up in recent money supply figures may well start to show up very much more strongly from now on.

As far as the general level of interest rates goes, money market rates did not in fact lurch all that much more yesterday. Clearly, however, the situation remains delicately balanced. Further rises in United States or the wheeling of monetary policy to the front of the stage in the face of "excessive" wage awards could still push domestic rates higher still—and if that were to happen MLR would probably have to go 2 rather than 11 per cent.

uromarkets

Coming to terms with the dollar

Common with foreign exchange markets, uromarkets had a much quieter time yesterday after the confusion caused by the previous day's package in salvage the dollar. Impressed by the steadiness of the dollar, uromarkets interest rates eased slightly after Wednesday's sharp rises in the increase in US interest rates, though it was noticeable that the improvement was concentrated at the short end with longer maturities less affected, reflecting the market's concern about whether the dollar can hold onto these levels six months to a year ahead.

The easier tone of the Eurodollar market seems to underline that there is relatively little concern that the US measures impose extra reserve requirements on domestic banks for large time deposits would encourage US banks to fund their requirements in the Eurocurrency markets. However, the reported reluctance of these lines yesterday and the feeling that the New York and Eurocurrency markets are now so integrated that arbitrage opportunities are much more limited than in 1971. Then Regulation Q prohibited the banks paying the going rate of interest and as a result some \$14,000m was attracted from Europe in double-quick time.

Eurobond markets continued to see a stalling turnover although in many cases movements did not reflect the size of the moves which were for the most part small. However, there were still some about for large buying orders since with holdings run down to a minimum no was prepared to get caught should the rate go astray. But at least dollar bonds were held on to their almost 2 point rise of the previous day and with even-rated bonds yielding almost 10 per cent in many cases institutional investors,

George Wimpey Just like Costain

On the heels of Costain, George Wimpey has also opted for the holding company route to dividend freedom and potentially a better stock market rating.

Unlike Costain, however, Wimpey kept its dividend intentions somewhat vague yesterday and provided no helpful news about current trading. As a result the shares after an initial 6p mark-up fell back under selling pressure to close just 1p up on the day at 81p.

In a market, still smarting over Wimpey's extremely disappointing interim results, profits down 17 per cent to £14.5m—this reaction was predictable. Indeed, the only real beneficiary of Wimpey's announcement seemed to be Taylor Woodrow which rose 10p to 410p on hopes that it will follow suit soon, despite denials.

Wimpey was at pains to point out that the reconstruction had been under consideration for two years and that higher dividends and any nationalization barricades created as a result were merely spin-off benefits.

As a result of the interim news market forecasts for Wimpey's full-year have been cut back by as much as £10m for a profit total similar to that of last year's £52m. But the group has already promised total pay-



Mr Reginald B. Smith, chairman of Wimpey

ments of at least 2.27p net next year and on the basis of last year's 14 times cover, could comfortably treble the historic payment to 3p net.

This suggests a yield of around 5 1/2 per cent—a point above the sector average—and makes the shares seem relatively attractive.

Hoover

Margins take the pressure

Hoover is still missing out on the consumer spending boom. July and August industry figures show vacuum cleaner deliveries up by 17 per cent and washing machines up by 30 per cent, yet Hoover's third quarter profits are down from £0.95m to £0.3m, and the problem is not sales, which were up by 19 per cent in the third quarter, but in margins, which were 2.7 per cent over the nine months against 7.2 per cent last year.

The relentless progress of Italian imports is forcing Hoover to push its promotion costs still higher. But the fact is that, in washing machines where foreign penetration is now over 50 per cent, it has found itself in a marketing limbo. Its products are too expensive to compete with the Italians and too cheap to compete with the up-market German models.

Hoover is still seeing some hopeful signs and a recent 5 per cent price increase will help. But profits of £8.5m for the full year, compared with £12.2m last year, appear to be the best that Hoover can manage.

In the longer term, though, Hoover will have to sort out its marketing position unless the consumer downturn is to increase the pressure even further, and its talks with the Government to try and restrict foreign imports are no more than a temporary palliative. All of which leaves the shares resting uneasily on the 8.4 per cent yield at 266p.

Washington, November 2
Mr Michael Blumenthal, the United States Secretary of the Treasury, is delighted at the reaction to the Administration's message to help the dollar.

He disagreed strongly with the opinion of some economists that the decision to tighten monetary policies sharply and raise \$30,000m of foreign currencies will cause a recession next year.

"As well as we can predict, we see no reason for a recession next year as defined by two consecutive quarters of decline in real gross national product," he said today. He still hopes that the real growth rate will be about 3 per cent. "Our economy is strong and healthy... there are no major distortions."

The Administration has, he says, attacked and will continue to attack all the problems that have caused concern about America's economic prospects. There was "no rhyme or reason" to the sharp recent decline in the dollar value which was out of all proportion to economic fundamentals. The latest measures could break "the strange psychological climate that had dominated financial markets."

According to informed sources the Treasury Secretary was angry that the dollar started falling heavily in the currency markets even before the President delivered his anti-inflation speech last week, suggesting that the markets had written off the programme without looking at the details. The Secretary said a week ago that the cornerstone of the new policies would be a concerted and forceful attack on monetary policies, but the markets did not listen.

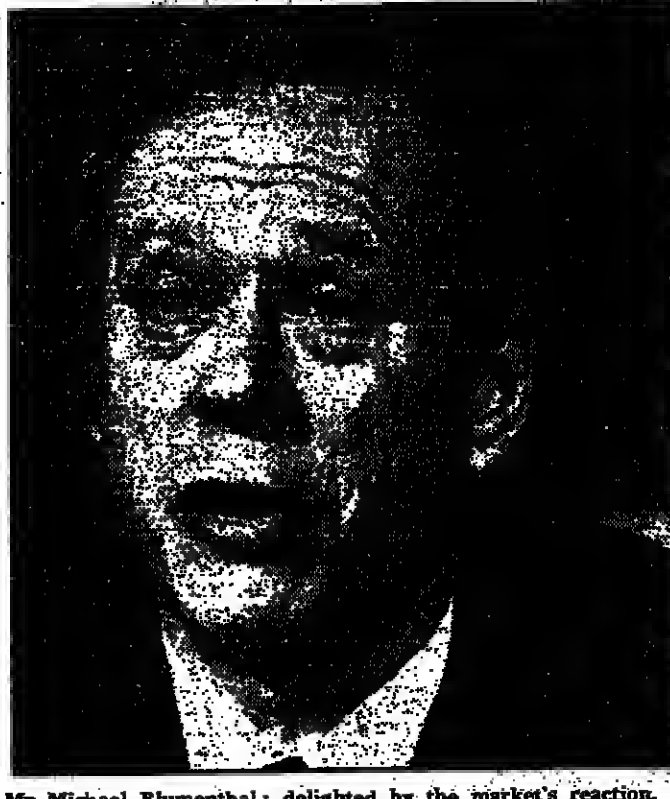
It was this reaction in the markets that convinced Mr Blumenthal that President Carter had to take still bolder actions to demonstrate his unswerving commitment to curbing inflation. The result was a one percentage point rise in the discount rate, the largest since the early 1930s, accompanied by the imposition of tough bank reserve requirements and the currency measures.

Mr Blumenthal is reported to have told people that "the President had to show he is willing to bite the bullet." He has pointed out to visitors in recent days that not only does the United States now have a monetary policy that will curb the money supply growth rate, but it is also moving towards fixing a budget that will involve the smallest deficit, as measured in terms of gross national product, of any major industrial nation.

The next 60 days are going to see a crucial series of White House budget meetings, and the first detailed session was held by the President last week.

The result, the Administration says, will be a deficit of \$30,000m or less, which informed sources say will involve cutting the current savings budget by between \$15,000m and \$20,000m.

Currency markets could possibly continue to be a source of periodic difficulty for the Americans in view of the estimated \$500,000m of United States currency held overseas. It is believed that the Treasury Secretary sees no short-term solution to this problem, and that he is convinced that the



Mr Michael Blumenthal: delighted by the market's reaction.

dollar will remain the world's principal reserve asset. However, sources close to the Secretary suggest that he now favours a gradual diversification of reserve assets by foreign central banks that over coming years will see a reduced role for the dollar.

Further, he is hopeful that the development of a European Monetary System will contribute to this diversification process and that the Europeans, as a result, will share some of the burden with the United States of managing key reserves assets.

He does not have particularly strong views on the role of gold in the monetary system. He does not believe that gold's role should be strengthened, but accepts that it still plays an important role in the reserves of most nations and that this role will not be eliminated.

The determined efforts that have been made to curb inflation and strengthen the dollar may have some beneficial effects on the climate of negotiations concerning world trade liberalization.

Mr Blumenthal is confident that other countries will not allow Congress's recent failure to extend the President's authority to waive the automatic imposition of countervailing duties to stop completion of the negotiations this year under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Mr Blumenthal says unequivocally that the Administration will do everything possible to ensure that Congress extends the waiver authority when it convenes on January 15. "I see very good chances for congressional approval of this," he says. "We are committed to get congressional approval as the first order of business."

In January, he said, Mr Blumenthal will meet leaders of Middle East oil-producing countries in two weeks' time. He believes that these leaders are aware that any oil price rises could affect the fragility of the currency markets and of global economic recovery, and that it is in the best interests of oil producers to use extreme caution on this matter.

It seems likely that Mr Blumenthal will try to exploit the latest Administration currency moves to convince the oil producers that the United States is concerned that their vast dollar holdings should appreciate in value.

Sources close to him suggest that the Secretary is hoping that this point will also influence oil producers to show moderation in raising prices.

Technology

Crucial questions for the Post Office

The corporation must decide where to draw two key boundaries: that of its own monopoly and that of the wider field within which it will offer equipment and services in competition with private suppliers.

Computing and telecommunications, it has frequently been noted in recent years, are converging, opening up new possibilities for the electronic, multi-media world of the 1980s. But already the pace of this convergence is such that a number of key questions are now confronting the Post Office: how should it react to the new technology; what services should it offer; what services and products should it allow other organizations to offer?

The corporation's telecommunications unit continues to set new records, but the pattern is changing and these doubts will have to be resolved soon.

Some of the questions were aired recently at a conference of Post Office telecommunications organized in London by ISL Information Studies. Before the game is changing, was the warning from one speaker: after a generation of steady, unsurprising evolution of telephones and telegraph services (plus a recent explosion in data transmission) we are now entering a phase of revolution.

A profusion of new services, now being tested in the field, are being offered by the United States policy of free competition in telecommunications, will challenge a whole series of fundamental policies and managerial decisions. The Post Office itself has listed the main telecommunications services as provided in 1970 and envisaged for the years 1985 and 2000.

In 1970 there were six: telephony, telegraphy, telex, facsimile, data services and radiotelephony. By 1985 there will be a further nine: radiotelephony, conference telephony, videotelephony, low-cost facsimile, teletext (the radio transmission of measurements), teleconferencing (remote control of machines), "super telex" and enhanced data.

By the year 2000, these 15 services will have grown into

18 with the addition of "telex-mail", home newspapers and colour facsimile. And virtually all of these 18 will contain a range of specialized sub-services.

It is the area of data communications—using the fast, digital coding of the computer rather than the traditional analogue, voice-modulated telephony—that is stimulating new applications and services. As an example, how should the Post Office react to the present advances in word-processing as they develop to embrace transmission from one place to another—by setting up a new service or using existing ones?

Can the Post Office afford to expand to each new application, with the inherent problem of dissipating effort and resources? asked Mr J. J. Soudry of RCA Global Communications. How can they meet the statutory commitments at the same time encompass the variety of needs that are being generated each succeeding year?

In the United States there are more than 1,700 private telephone companies, of which over 80 per cent are Bell Telephone subsidiaries. On top of this are the new generation of "value-added network" companies which are being formed to exploit new technology and applications such as the electronic transmission of data, pictures and text. They include such names as

American Satellite Corporation, Telenet, Tymnet, Graphnet and Satellite Business Systems. Some companies provide total services as a package and there are also third-party companies to provide a mix of services for business users.

In some respects the trends in technology are moving in different directions—one way pointing in a proliferation of separate facilities and the other to an integrated system such as the Post Office's System X for the future. Going the System X route, and introducing new features as end-on elements to a unified transmission and switching "workhorse" system would reverse the traditional trend to have different systems for each of the basic services—such as telephony, telex and data communications.

The potent combination of the declining cost of computing and the accuracy, flexibility and new possibilities of digital switching and transmission is already producing a new range of practical systems. These include electronic mail, videodata public information systems (such as the Post Office's Prestel), which link telephone and television; electronic funds transfer; and communicating word-processing. Many more are on the horizon.

The very pace of technological change in this area presents the Post Office with a serious

problem—how to assess the adoption of a new application and weight it against existing investment and services.

If it better to develop the technology up to a point at which the design is frozen and a firm commitment made; or to design for change, with the risk that the system becomes a succession of interconnected advances and inevitable compromises? If the former, at what point should the development stop and the commitment be made?

"In the United States the succession of advances are exploited by competing companies," Mr Soudry noted, "which means that if the race becomes too fast, or a promising application is superseded, the company can fall by the wayside."

As Mr Michael Tyler, of Communications Studies and Planning, pointed out, the challenge posed to the Post Office by the new technologies of office systems is severe. The corporation must decide just where it will draw two key boundaries—that of its own monopoly and that of the wider field within which it will offer equipment and services peripheral to its main network in competition with private suppliers.

The Post Office's policies towards the approval of terminal equipment for attachment either

to the public switched telephone network or to private circuits, traditionally conservative, are already being questioned and attacked.

How far, for example, will the Post Office seek to extend to electronic office systems its traditional insistence on carrying out its own maintenance on all equipment attached to the public network? (Post Office engineers now maintain computer-controlled private automatic branch exchanges such as the pioneering IBM 3750). What role will the Post Office seek in the office systems market?

Will it aim to provide complete value-added services on the American pattern—or limit itself to providing simply a basic network?

If the corporation were not to offer complete electronic office services, it would undoubtedly feel the keen edge of competition from those who did estimate that those communicating word-processing typewriters in the 1980s will be much cheaper than first-class mail and very much cheaper than telex. But, equally certainly, any attempt to extend the Post Office monopoly comprehensively into the electronic office area would be strongly resisted.

Perhaps the corporation will seek a selective competitive position in the new markets, concentrating on those areas where it can obtain a comparative advantage.

One possibility would be an extension of the videodata/Prestel concept to provide not only information retrieval services but also simple business and financial computing and text-related office services. Here the market could be the mass of smaller businesses which might not be early customers for the "office of the future" systems from the computer and office-equipment companies.

Kenneth Owen

Business Diary: Mole wrench • Sir Y-K anchors away

Department of Transport officials have finally managed to get their Channel Tunnel "mole" out of the digging line whose decaying presence in a short stretch of tunnel near Dover was first reported in Business Diary nine days ago.

A proud new owner of the one which cost £500,000 in 1974, the London-based merchant Ron Mardell, learnt this week that his £19,737 had been paid.

Mardell broke off from a job candidate yesterday to tell Business Diary that he hopes to find a customer for the department's new machine. He is still confident it can be sold as a useful piece of machinery. Perhaps the Channel tunnel, who knows? But it is being built all over the world.

He will be carved a solid off the scrap. In case, he admits, it won't be such a bargain. Mardell, managing director of Sanders, of Stratford, found a customer for the department's new machine. He is still confident it can be sold as a useful piece of machinery. Perhaps the Channel tunnel, who knows? But it is being built all over the world.

He will be carved a solid off the scrap. In case, he admits, it won't be such a bargain. Mardell, managing director of Sanders, of Stratford, found a customer for the department's new machine. He is still confident it can be sold as a useful piece of machinery. Perhaps the Channel tunnel, who knows? But it is being built all over the world.

He will be carved a solid off the scrap. In case, he admits, it won't be such a bargain. Mardell, managing director of Sanders, of Stratford, found a customer for the department's new machine. He is still confident it can be sold as a useful piece of machinery. Perhaps the Channel tunnel, who knows? But it is being built all over the world.

ship for its fleet which now totals close on 19 million tons deadweight.

Alas, the order has not gone in British shipbuilders which, like most shipbuilders, these days needs every deal it can get, but to Brazil. It represents a considerable coup for the Brazilian shipbuilding industry, now a big force in the world market. The 37,600-ton bulk carrier is due to be delivered in spring next year and will be chartered by the Hong Kong-based group to a Brazilian company.

Sir Yue-Kong founded his huge shipping empire in 1933 with one second hand ship since when the former Shanghai banker has built his group into one of the world's most powerful shipping corporations.

His visit to the palace yesterday morning followed a champagne reception to celebrate the arrival at St. Katharine's dock of a 70-year-old West Country topsail schooner, the Kathleen and May.

What, you may wonder is the connection between Sir Yue-Kong and an old West Country sailing ship? The shipowner is a vice president of the Maritime Trust (patron of the Duke of Edinburgh) established in 1969 to do for historic ships what the National Trust does for historic buildings.

Sir Yue-Kong subscribed around £150,000 to enable the vessel to be restored to her original condition the year after the trust was established. Since 1971 she has been berthed at Plymouth but will now be permanently berthed by Tower Bridge.

Ken Warner, the new arrival on the board of Grindlays



This Womble (left), the Incredible Hulk, the Pink Panther and Hong Kong Poo, are among the "characters" discussed at a Character Merchandising Conference in London yesterday.

Glen Smith, who runs a company called Character Building which specializes in building characters for use in advertising and film characters as marketing aids, was in the audience of a survey show-

ing the 50 characters most popular with children. Unfortunately, delays with the computer processing—the work, perhaps, of a character called the Gremmie—meant there will be no details until next week. His lunch, however, is that two films, Travolta's star of the films Grease and Saturday Night Fever, and Bubby, the bird who promotes Post Office Telephones.

Bank, is one of the bank's old India hands. After 34 years as the doyen of foreign bankers in India, Warner, a Cornishman originally, has finally forsaken Bombay for the City.

In many ways the change will not be so startling. After all, in many ways Bombay is the "City of India"—as opposed to New Delhi's Whitehall. And after years of being in the office in

In fact, his dream is a long way from being realized at the moment, and foreign banks in India have been facing restrictions from the present Janata Government.

Some foreign bankers, as a result are very disillusioned and complained of being reduced to "boutique bankers". But not Warner. While he was in India he accepted that foreign banks had to share in India's experiment to extend economic democracy through the banking system.

According to Joe Bowden of Wild Well Control of Texas it is only a matter of time before there is another oil blow-out in the North Sea: "Blow-outs," he says, "are far more likely in the production stage than during drilling and more and more production is starting up."

When the first ever North Sea blow-out happened on the Ekofisk field in the Norwegian sector it was the Norwegian team led by Red Adair—a man more like John Wayne than Wayne himself—which was called in. Bowden wants some of the next action.

Bowden, however, is linking up with a British private company, Furmanite International. Furmanite has made a name for itself through a system of sealing leaks in pressure pipes without any need to interrupt production.

It takes 15 hours to get equipment in from the United States," Joe Bowden says. "With the link with Furmanite the equipment will already be in this country."

Ross Davies

electrocomponents limited

INTERIM STATEMENT

The results for the half year to 30 September 1978 are:—	Half Year to 30 Sept. 78 (unaudited) £000's	Half Year to 30 Sept. 77 (unaudited) £000's	Full Year to 31 March 78 (audited) £000's
External sales	20,717	15,225	33,556
Profit before taxation	4,511	3,258	7,596
Corporation tax	2,180	1,396	3,256
Profit after taxation	2,331	1,862	4,340

* Adjusted to reflect the change in Group accounting policy of Deferred Taxation.

TRADING RESULTS AND PROSPECTS

Sales for the first half of the current year have increased by 36.1% over the similar period in the previous year, with a corresponding increase in pre-tax profit of 38.5%. The Board's policy of widening product ranges in the Group's distribution companies has continued without adversely affecting the quality of customer service. This policy has contributed to the maintenance of steady growth.

Dorset, the Group's smallest subsidiary, continues to be a cause for concern, but Reading Windings now appears to be set on a profitable course. The indications are that our newest subsidiary, Electrospars, will make a contribution to Group profit in its first full trading year.

The Board is confident that the full year's results will continue to reflect satisfactory progress.

DIVIDEND

At a Board Meeting held on 2nd November 1978 the Directors declared an interim dividend of 1.5p per ordinary share on the capital as recently increased by the one for one scrip issue. This dividend will absorb £300,000. The 1977 interim dividend of 2.4p per share on the then issued share capital absorbed £240,000. Dividend warrants will be posted on 6th January 1979 to members on the register at 8th December 1978.

Britain's biggest electronic components distributor

مكتبة الركن

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Prices slide on news of dearer money

Deer money worries and the unsettled outlook on the pay front combined to send equity prices sliding yesterday and the stock market slumped lower throughout the session.

Although the minimum Lending Rate was unchanged at lunchtime, the market is already discounting higher interest rates. With Barclays Bank already increasing its base rates and the other High Street clearers expected to follow suit, some are predicting that MLR will touch 12 per cent before it peaks and turns back.

The sharp rise in share prices on Wednesday afternoon saw the FT Ordinary index rise 10.5 points to 274.4, while the FTSE 100 rose 12.5 points to 1,000.5.

Allied Breweries shed 10p to 81p yesterday, on thoughts that there is a 10p bid for the company. The share price of the two million shares overhangs the market at 83p. Although jobbers are generally prepared to make a price in 100,000 shares there seem to be few takers for such a large lump of stock.

City opinion on which way the market will turn next is split between the bulls and the bears and most market men keep their positions short.

In gilt shorts bad a volatile day dipping five sixteenths in the morning before improving slightly to end a quarter off the day.

At the longer-end, jobbers put a wide quote on prices to prevent a costly wrong footing. However, after losing half a point the session most stocks recovered to end at previous overnight prices.

In equities, leader stocks ended the day at lower levels. GEC was one of the hardest hit

tumbling 9p to 310p while Fisons at 317p lost 6p and Becton shed 7p to 635p. ICI eased a penny to 360p, Boots slipped 2p to 189p while 4p falls left Unilever at 526p and Metal Box at 310p. Tubes was unchanged on the day, but 37p, while Cadbury-Schweppes slipped 1p to 55p.

BATS, where some 500,000 shares were placed on Wednesday at around 265p tumbled 8p to equal that price, while P & O did hold steady at 89p. It is thought that a line of these shares, on offer at above the market price, has been withdrawn.

The troubles in the motor industry wiped 6p off Lucas at 305p while BOC slipped a penny to 67p on the possibility of industrial action by the workers.

Dowry was unsettled by a report of the large failure rate of mining equipment and fell 7p to 256p.

Third quarter figures below market estimates left Hoover 14p down at 266p while Electrocomponents tumbled 15p to 270p on its trading news.

United City Merchants, reporting full year figures, far exceeded expectations at 23p while George M Callender at 23p and

Tern Consulate at 78p, unveiling a rights issue with its results, lost a penny or two. By contrast Mallinson Denny put on a penny to 51p.

A corporate re-organisation at Wimpey designed to increase the dividend boosted the shares 8p to 88p at one stage, though by the close the price had fallen back to 81p. Taylor Woodrow climbed 10p to 410p on hopes that it will be next while Richard Costain ended the day 8p higher at 232p. Laing Property shed 3p to 113p while Laing Construction eased 1p to 75p.

In a firm banking sector Barclays held steady at 358p despite the interest rate improvement while National Westminster added 2p to 270p. Midland at 340p and Lloyds at 252p were also unchanged on the day.

Properties weathered the deer money fears without too much of a down turn. MEPC at 136p and Great Portland Estates reporting next week, at 208p were unchanged while Peachey slipped 1p to 80p. Land Securities, however slipped 3p to 226p.

An improved dollar premium pumped some life into overseas stocks. Philips Lamps at 890p climbed 36p while Unilever NV firmed almost £1 to £24 1/16.

Col shares, however, caught between the pull of the premium and the push of the lower bullion price ended the day with slight gains. Recovering from the drubbing of the previous session, East African added 36p to 390p. West Deafentele firmed 3p to £19 13/16 and Libanon climbed 34p to 462p.

Interim figures next Thursday from Allat London Properties could provide a good buying opportunity, say brokers Galloway & Pearson. First half results are normally poor, compared with the year as a whole and the broker's see the shares, currently at 216p, as a buy at slightly lower levels.

Chairman's statements in the annual reports received a mixed reception with Grimshawe Holdings firmed 2p to 55p and MFL losing a similar amount to 137p. Equity turnover on November 1 was £38,582m (16,240 bargains).

Active shares yesterday, according to Exchange Telegraph, were BATS, ICI, George Wimpey, Shell, BAT dtd, GEC, Becton, Marks & Spencer, BP, EMI, Rand Met, Reckitt, Calsonic, Beiers dtd, Disposal, Imperial, Recal, Reed Int, THF and Barclays.

Latest results

Company	Sales	Profits	Earnings	Div	Pay	Year's
in £m	£m	per share	pence	date	total	
A. Cird & Sons (1)	1.1(0.98)	0.02(0.002)	—	—	—	—
G. M. Callender (1)	2.8(2.5)	0.18(0.24)	1.4(1.7)	0.60(0.60)	—	—
Electra Invest (1)	—	2.3(1.9)	2.0(1.5)	2.0(1.5)	31/1/79	—
Electrocomponents (1)	20.7(15.2)	4.5(3.2)	4.5(3.2)	4.5(3.2)	18/12	—
A. R. Findlay (1)	6.5(5.5)	0.25(0.17)	0.81(0.27)	0.81(0.27)	18/12	—
P. G. Henderson (1)	11.5(9.0)	0.71(0.45)	7.0(4.4)	1.7(1.5)	11/12	—
Hoover (1) (a)	149.5(141.1)	4.1(3.6)	4.1(3.6)	4.1(3.6)	—	—
Mallinson Denny (1)	103.6(96.5)	4.7(4.6)	4.7(4.6)	4.7(4.6)	5/1/79	—
New Turogum T (1)	—	0.50(0.45)	0.85(0.78)	0.85(0.78)	—	—
Sav & Prosper (F)	—	—	—	6.5(5.19)	1/12	—
Sungel Bahry (F)	0.76(0.68)	0.12(0.15)	2.19(2.73)	2.19(2.73)	21/12	2.0(1.84)
Uit City Merchants (F)	148.4(165.4)	2.7(4.0)	0.38(0.38)	0.38(0.38)	—	0.83(0.83)
Uit King Prop (F)	—	0.42(0.23)	0.94(0.38)	0.94(0.38)	—	—
Wemyss Invest (F)	—	0.50(0.64)	—	7.5(6.75)	6/1/31	12.5(10.7)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.49. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net. a=9 months.

Electrocomponents widens its margins to rise 32pc to £4.5m

By Peter Wainwright
Electrocomponents, the mail order business with a difference—the catalogue for its electronic and electronic components and instruments goes mainly to industrial users—again widened its margins in the six months to September 30.

Britain's highest electronic components distributor raised sales by 36 per cent to £20.7m and pre-tax profits went ahead by 38 per cent to £4.5m.

In the year to last March pre-tax profits rose by 67.4 per cent (to £7.5m) on sales up 46.9 per cent. This indicates a slackening in their growth but as the figures for sales and profits grow bigger, this is only to be expected.

However the widening in margins is temporary. This year the catalogue is coming out every six months rather than the original four months and the benefits to margins in one half-year could well be cancelled out in the second half year.

The directors report that the policy of widening product ranges in the distribution companies has continued. The main offshoot, RS Components prides itself on stocking everything its users want on a 24 hour delivery. Its customer service has been maintained.

Doran, the smallest subsidiary, supplying through mail order the amateur market is still a worry. But Reading Windings

seems set to make money and the signs point to Electro spares contributing to profits in its first full trading year. For the full year "satisfactory progress" is foreseen.

The interim dividend rises from 1.2p net to 1.5p net or 2.24p gross (allowing for a one for one scrip issue). The new payment absorbs only £300,000 from profits after tax of £2.33m.

Electro thinks that its policy of concentrating on distribution is paying off with manufacturers inclining to specialise in making and leaving the marketing to specialists with a reputation for stocking comprehensive ranges. The market greeted the figures by marking down the shares 15p to 270p.

Davies & Newman fix hopes second-half

The overall upturn of its aircraft fleet during the off-peak period has once again resulted in another seasonal half-time loss at Davies & Newman.

Pre-tax losses of the group for the six months to June 30 have increased from last year's figure of £976,000 to £1.2m. Turnover of the shipbroker and airline operator increased from £40.2m to £50.1m.

An interim dividend of 4.05p gross has been declared compared with 3.7p for the corresponding period. While the group might be noted for its high dividend, the total dividend by more than the statutory 10 per cent, it said this would depend on the profits decline at the end of the year.

Commenting on the second half Mr Frederick Newman, chairman, said that the group had suffered because of the low level of freight rates which have been experienced recently.

However, there has been some improvement and the group has managed to cash in on the heavy demand for tankers. The group's aircraft for next year's summer season has been satisfactorily arranged and it is expected the total number of passengers to be more or less in line with the 34 million carried last year.

To the meantime, the shipbroker side has suffered because of the low level of freight rates which have been experienced recently.

However, there has been some improvement and the group has managed to cash in on the heavy demand for tankers. The group's aircraft for next year's summer season has been satisfactorily arranged and it is expected the total number of passengers to be more or less in line with the 34 million carried last year.

Mr Newman said that the group had suffered because of the low level of freight rates which have been experienced recently.

However, there has been some improvement and the group has managed to cash in on the heavy demand for tankers. The group's aircraft for next year's summer season has been satisfactorily arranged and it is expected the total number of passengers to be more or less in line with the 34 million carried last year.

Mr Newman said that the group had suffered because of the low level of freight rates which have been experienced recently.

However, there has been some improvement and the group has managed to cash in on the heavy demand for tankers. The group's aircraft for next year's summer season has been satisfactorily arranged and it is expected the total number of passengers to be more or less in line with the 34 million carried last year.

Mr Newman said that the group had suffered because of the low level of freight rates which have been experienced recently.

However, there has been some improvement and the group has managed to cash in on the heavy demand for tankers. The group's aircraft for next year's summer season has been satisfactorily arranged and it is expected the total number of passengers to be more or less in line with the 34 million carried last year.

Mr Newman said that the group had suffered because of the low level of freight rates which have been experienced recently.

However, there has been some improvement and the group has managed to cash in on the heavy demand for tankers. The group's aircraft for next year's summer season has been satisfactorily arranged and it is expected the total number of passengers to be more or less in line with the 34 million carried last year.

Mr Newman said that the group had suffered because of the low level of freight rates which have been experienced recently.

However, there has been some improvement and the group has managed to cash in on the heavy demand for tankers. The group's aircraft for next year's summer season has been satisfactorily arranged and it is expected the total number of passengers to be more or less in line with the 34 million carried last year.

Mr Newman said that the group had suffered because of the low level of freight rates which have been experienced recently.

However, there has been some improvement and the group has managed to cash in on the heavy demand for tankers. The group's aircraft for next year's summer season has been satisfactorily arranged and it is expected the total number of passengers to be more or less in line with the 34 million carried last year.

Mr Newman said that the group had suffered because of the low level of freight rates which have been experienced recently.

However, there has been some improvement and the group has managed to cash in on the heavy demand for tankers. The group's aircraft for next year's summer season has been satisfactorily arranged and it is expected the total number of passengers to be more or less in line with the 34 million carried last year.

Mr Newman said that the group had suffered because of the low level of freight rates which have been experienced recently.

Tern 'rights' to fund knitwear acquisition

Tern-Consulate, the shirt and tie manufacturer and distributor, is making a one-for-two rights issue at 62p a share to raise £434,000 which will fund the acquisition of a private knitwear company, Robert Charles. This year's total gross dividend is expected to increase by 84 per cent.

The issue gives an 18p discount on the overnight price, which fell 2p to 78p following the announcement, and the group's interim results.

Pre-tax profits increased by 55 per cent to £102,000 and the interim dividend has been increased fourfold to 2.6p gross as a result of the rights issue. It has already received Treasury approval.

The group, which trades under brand names which include Inigo Jones and Panache, will use £211,000 from the issue for the acquisition consideration. Tern has also agreed to repay to the Robert Charles directors their £35,000 loan accounts, making a total of £246,000.

The remainder of the funds will be used to develop the shirt and tie division as well as Robert Charles, and reduce borrowings.

Turnover for the six months to June 30 increased by only 7 per cent to £2m as it suffered from import restrictions in some overseas markets including Nigeria and Afghanistan. Mr Peter Barden, chairman, said the turnover

results, although expected, had also been hit by a poor summer as well as decline in business from Middle East customers, although overall the group's margins had improved during the year with a reduction in overheads.

The final dividend is expected to double to 5.37p gross.

Mallinson on the way back but prices low and margins stay thin

By Rosemary Unsworth

Mallinson-Denny, the international timber group headed by Sir Frederick Catherwood, has managed to weather the storms which have afflicted the British timber industry in the last year to produce a small profits increase at the interim stage.

The group made £4.75m in the half year to June 30 compared with £4.65m the previous year, indicating that the group is returning to profit growth after the downturn of 1977.

Sales increased by 7 per cent to £103.6m, and the board said that United Kingdom volume performance has been "very satisfactory" with an apparent increase in market share, but it stressed that prices were depressed and margins thin, particularly in the softwood sector which forms the bulk of Mallinson's business.

Mr Thomas Macpherson, deputy chairman and managing director, pointed out that the tightening up of margins had been started at the end of last year when supply outstripped demand. However, price increases during the year have helped to restore margins and Mallinson-Denny is expecting a strong first quarter of 1979.

The group's overseas results reflected difficult market conditions in Europe and Australia where the construction industry had ash and decline. In Australia building was cut by half, although the company share is now back in profit. The French losses, as Sir Frederick



Sir Frederick Catherwood, chairman of Mallinson-Denny.

pointed out in his last annual statement will continue into next year, although the first half losses will be greater than those in the second.

Other overseas markets, including the United States and Thailand, show signs of an upturn which will contribute to next year's first half results.

The interim dividend has been maintained at 1.86p gross but the board intends to raise the final by 10 per cent, to 2.53p gross.

The Stock Market reacted to the results by pushing the share price up 1p to 51p, and market estimates are for pre-tax profits of around £10.5m for 1978.

Andrew R Findlay pre-tax jumps 48pc in first half

Andrew R Findlay Group's pre-tax profit jumped by 48 per cent to £252,000 in the six months to June 30, 1978 after a loss incurred by a new distribution company in Manchester which amounted to £24,000.

The company is also proposing a one-for-one rights issue of 600,000 preference shares to raise £800,000 for the growth and expansion of the business. The shares, which may be converted between 1982 and 1991, will be at 48p. Equity Capital of Industry, which is underwriting the issue, will eventually obtain at least a 15 per cent holding in Findlay following the renunciation of rights by some of the directors.

A 12 per cent increase in the interim dividend has been declared and the board said that the Manchester company is expected to make a contribution to profits in the next few months. Last year Findlay's pre-tax profit was £169,000.

The directors of the company are Mr and Mrs J. D. Jenkins and Mr J. D. Jenkins. The company is also proposing a one-for-one rights issue of 600,000 preference shares to raise £800,000 for the growth and expansion of the business.

The shares, which may be converted between 1982 and 1991, will be at 48p. Equity Capital of Industry, which is underwriting the issue, will eventually obtain at least a 15 per cent holding in Findlay following the renunciation of rights by some of the directors.

A 12 per cent increase in the interim dividend has been declared and the board said that the Manchester company is expected to make a contribution to profits in the next few months. Last year Findlay's pre-tax profit was £169,000.

The directors of the company are Mr and Mrs J. D. Jenkins and Mr J. D. Jenkins. The company is also proposing a one-for-one rights issue of 600,000 preference shares to raise £800,000 for the growth and expansion of the business.

The shares, which may be converted between 1982 and 1991, will be at 48p. Equity Capital of Industry, which is underwriting the issue, will eventually obtain at least a 15 per cent holding in Findlay following the renunciation of rights by some of the directors.

A 12 per cent increase in the interim dividend has been declared and the board said that the Manchester company is expected to make a contribution to profits in the next few months. Last year Findlay's pre-tax profit was £169,000.

The directors of the company are Mr and Mrs J. D. Jenkins and Mr J. D. Jenkins. The company is also proposing a one-for-one rights issue of 600,000 preference shares to raise £800,000 for the growth and expansion of the business.

The shares, which may be converted between 1982 and 1991, will be at 48p. Equity Capital of Industry, which is underwriting the issue, will eventually obtain at least a 15 per cent holding in Findlay following the renunciation of rights by some of the directors.

A 12 per cent increase in the interim dividend has been declared and the board said that the Manchester company is expected to make a contribution to profits in the next few months. Last year Findlay's pre-tax profit was £169,000.

The directors of the company are Mr and Mrs J. D. Jenkins and Mr J. D. Jenkins. The company is also proposing a one-for-one rights issue of 600,000 preference shares to raise £800,000 for the growth and expansion of the business.

The shares, which may be converted between 1982 and 1991, will be at 48p. Equity Capital of Industry, which is underwriting the issue, will eventually obtain at least a 15 per cent holding in Findlay following the renunciation of rights by some of the directors.

A 12 per cent increase in the interim dividend has been declared and the board said that the Manchester company is expected to make a contribution to profits in the next few months. Last year Findlay's pre-tax profit was £169,000.

The directors of the company are Mr and Mrs J. D. Jenkins and Mr J. D. Jenkins. The company is also proposing a one-for-one rights issue of 600,000 preference shares to raise £800,000 for the growth and expansion of the business.

The shares, which may be converted between 1982 and 1991, will be at 48p. Equity Capital of Industry, which is underwriting the issue, will eventually obtain at least a 15 per cent holding in Findlay following the renunciation of rights by some of the directors.

A 12 per cent increase in the interim dividend has been declared and the board said that the Manchester company is expected to make a contribution to profits in the next few months. Last year Findlay's pre-tax profit was £169,000.

The directors of the company are Mr and Mrs J. D. Jenkins and Mr J. D. Jenkins. The company is also proposing a one-for-one rights issue of 600,000 preference shares to raise £800,000 for the growth and expansion of the business.

The shares, which may be converted between 1982 and 1991, will be at 48p. Equity Capital of Industry, which is underwriting the issue, will eventually obtain at least a 15 per cent holding in Findlay following the renunciation of rights by some of the directors.

A 12 per cent increase in the interim dividend has been declared and the board said that the Manchester company is expected to make a contribution to profits in the next few months. Last year Findlay's pre-tax profit was £169,000.

The directors of the company are Mr and Mrs J. D. Jenkins and Mr J. D. Jenkins. The company is also proposing a one-for-one rights issue of 600,000 preference shares to raise £800,000 for the growth and expansion of the business.

The shares, which may be converted between 1982 and 1991, will be at 48p. Equity Capital of Industry, which is underwriting the issue, will eventually obtain at least a 15 per cent holding in Findlay following the renunciation of rights by some of the directors.

A 12 per cent increase in the interim dividend has been declared and the board said that the Manchester company is expected to make a contribution to profits in the next few months. Last year Findlay's pre-tax profit was £169,000.

The directors of the company are Mr and Mrs J. D. Jenkins and Mr J. D. Jenkins. The company is also proposing a one-for-one rights issue of 600,000 preference shares to raise £800,000 for the growth and expansion of the business.

The shares, which may be converted between 1982 and 1991, will be at 48p. Equity Capital of Industry, which is underwriting the issue, will eventually obtain at least a 15 per cent holding in Findlay following the renunciation of rights by some of the directors.

accounts presently being prepared up to date of sale).

J. D. Jenkins has a turnover of £1.5m and it operates 13 retail pharmacies in London and south-east England. These pharmacies will be added to the 91 retail pharmacies already operated by Booker Pharmaceuticals, and which trade as Kingswood Chemists. Booker Pharmaceuticals, which has a turnover of £1.5m, is a subsidiary of J. D. Jenkins.

Shops will trade under the Kingswood name.

Lonsdale Universal withdrawals

The boards of Lonsdale Universal and Midland Educational states that as a result of the recommended offers by Alfred Freedy & Sons for the company, Lonsdale Universal intends with the permission of the Takeover Panel to allow its proposed offers for Midland Educational to lapse when the offers by Freedy, or any other higher offers by another bidder are posted.

Inco sees nickel demand unchanged

Inco sees nickel demand unchanged. Inco's chairman, Mr J. Edwin Carter said in Toronto that worldwide demand for nickel in 1979 will be the same order of magnitude as in the current year.

The outlook for nickel prices was uncertain and the direction of prices in 1979 would depend to some extent on the trends in producer countries. Worldwide demand for nickel has been encouraging in 1978, he said, particularly as a consequence of strong stainless steel production which will be as high as, and may exceed, the record year of 1974.

Asset acquisition totalled £1,837m

The net acquisition of assets by the long-term investing in the insurance companies situations—the long-term funds and the pension funds—totalled £1,837m in the April-June quarter, according to the October edition of Financial Statistics. This means that the acquisition of assets by the two groups in the first half of the year was £30 per cent up on the same period of 1977—the line's share of the increase being recorded by the long-term funds in the second quarter fell only of the insurance companies.

Total holdings of liquid assets marginally. Gills remained in

Shiloh's boost from wider range

Diversification has for Shiloh Spinners, cashmere textiles spinners, to the half-year to October 31, 1978, profits jumped from £143,000 to £143,000. This was because of higher earnings subsidiaries engaged in factoring and merchant banking and protective services.

Mr Edmund Gari, chairman, explained that the spinners' group has fallen by only 2 (to £3.76m), because of contribution of the subsidiaries.

This report correct of yesterday, which contained figures.

Mr Garside said Shiloh's profits recovery levels does a general improvement spinning sector, which is expected to be a major factor in the recovery.

Prospects in the sector remain uncertain. There has been a movement in the share price of the group, which has been a factor in the recovery.

As Mr Thomas Macpherson, chairman and managing director of Mallinson-Denny, another merger during the 1970s.

"There are hundreds of mergers in the timber industry," he said, "and it is a question of when they start seriously on each other."

In the meantime the industry on business and waiting breath for the latest price of wood, which sets the pace for the timber market.

It is estimated it will produce £180m

in combined turnover, com Meyer's £220m a year.

The benefits of the merger timber expert described as a pan in terms of a general industry will be to increase the size of the timber market.

Bambergers will contribute to the south and south-west of the UK's 30-odd timber, based in the acquisition of George F. Phillips, another link in the expansion of materials division. It will be a branch of the Norwich-based Sons, which has 29 timber merchants and six scaffolding.

As Mr Thomas Macpherson, chairman and managing director of Mallinson-Denny, another merger during the 1970s.

1

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davalle

PERSONAL CHOICE



Sounds Like Friday (BBC 2, 10.15)

ken comes before the egg, not the other way round. This is the order of precedence as laid down in a today. One-chirp, on Thames, sees a highbrow and Jean Welsman demonstrating ready salivating at the thought of Creamed Chicken omelets and Buttermilk. Then, at 7.35 on BBC 2, joined with a flourish by Della Smith before she can away the veil of mystery that separates the in from the perfect soufflé. Miss Smith's series shows that the BBC has a lot of faith in life expectancy. The series consists of 10 parts and extends over a period of three years.

de seems to have come up with something of a complete and unobstructed access to the wings of the Merseyside police force, spent a month with officers and men, filmed suspects led, charged, locked up and subsequently by the CID and went out with police when they are assaulting on officers, hit and runs, leats and break-ins. The results will be screened, ide every Friday night, starting tonight, and for the sels. Hugh Williams, the programme's editor, says e force has ever opened itself up to examination. It is an indication, he thinks, of the confidence their policing policies. Also, surely, of the they have in Nationwide.

remember all the fuss that surrounded the birth of William's Mass of Christ the King which he wrote the Queen's Silver Jubilee and to mark the -sary of the Three Choirs Festival in Gloucester. Mr Williams was not able to put 'fins in time and on the church work had to be given, to form, at the festival. Tonight, for the first time 00) we shall hear the whole work. It is broadcast Westminster Cathedral, with some distinguished Three Choirs Festival Chorus and the armonic Orchestra conducted by Sir Charles Groves.

is now something of a national institution, great deal how well the chairman of My World 1 237 integrates with the witty quartet who make L. Jack Longland was the perfect chairman, receptive, self-effacing and clearly well liked. John Julius Norwich is slowly easing his t personality into the game. He is already a sound less senatorial, and when he learns to programme as much as the panel and the listeners do, even better.

IE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO; * BLACK AND † REPEAT.

TELEVISION

BBC 1
9.30 am, For Schools, colleges (until 10.45); 9.30, Canoe (in the surf); 10.00, Look and Read (Sky Hunter, 6); 10.23, Fenners Windows; 10.45, You and Me: for four and five-year-olds; 11.05, For Schools, colleges (until 12.25 pm); 11.05, Location Britain (Lymouth); 11.30, A Job Worth Doing (laboratory work); 12.00, Business World (Business at Law); 12.45, News and weather; 1.00, Pebble Mill: including Peter Seabrook's look at gardens and gardeners in the United States; 1.45, Heads and Tails: stories for the kiddies; 2.00, For Schools, colleges (until 3.00); 2.02, Scene (Laura); 2.35, General Studies (before the Romans); 3.55, Play School; Susanna Grell's story The Bears Who Stayed Indoors; 4.20, Hong Kong Phooey: cartoon The Batty Bank Gang; 4.30, Jackanory: Rosemary

BBC 2
11.00 am, Play School; same as BBC 1; 3.55, Close down; 11.25, 5.35 pm, News; with subtitles for the hard of hearing; 5.40, Laurel and Hardy: Going Bye Bye; 6.00, Top of the Pops; 6.30, Laurel and Hardy: Going Bye Bye; 6.55, Play School; 7.00, The Voyage of Charles Darwin: repeat of the first instalment of a seven-part series. It takes us up to the departure of the Beagle for South America; 7.00, Mountain Days: new series from Scotland. Tonight, two men and two girls on foot, and on donkey, trek across the Knoydart peninsula; 7.30, News and weather.

THAMES
9.30 am, For Schools (until 11.54); 9.30, Leapfrog (maths); 9.47, Starting Out; 10.05, Believe it or Not; 10.23, Experiment (bomb calorimetry); 10.40, The Around Us; 11.02, My World Stories; 11.15, Picture Box; 11.32, Stop, Look, Listen (Lorry drivers); 11.44, Reading with Lenny; 11.54, Brany and Cecil: cartoon; The Warring Twenties; 12.00, Song Book; melodies for the young, with Kathy Jones, Leo Dove and Johannah Keeney; 12.10 pm, Hickory House: kiddie programme. The theme: surprises; 12.30, Country Style: The American visitor is Valerie Jay. The host is Frank Yanco; 1.00, News; 1.20, Thames News; with Robin Houston; 1.30, Farmhouse Kitchen:

changed since they went there last; 9.00, News; with Angela Rippon; 9.25, Target: Flying Squad drama; Hackett investigates a call-girl syndicate. One of the girls is found dead; 10.15, Tonight-in Town: Valerie Singleton surveys the London entertainment scene; 10.30, Film: The Desperate Ones (1968). Thriller about two Polish brothers (Maximilian Schell and Raf Vallone) who escape from a Siberian labour camp and head for the Afghan border. Closedown at 12.35 am; 12.00, News; 12.05, Variations: SCOTLAND: 10.23 am, Living in Scotland; 11.05, Geography for schools; 12.15, Spectrum art magazine; WALES: 1.45, Nani; 1.30, The Archers; 1.45, Woman's Hour; 1.55, Listen with Mother; 2.00, News; 2.05, Play: Androcles and the Lion; Bernard Shaw; 2.10, BBC Northern SO Part 2; 4.05, A Mouse for all Seasons: Mickey Mouse's 50th birthday; 4.35, Story: The Little Nugget; 5.00, News; 5.55, Weather; 6.00, Six O'Clock News; 6.30, Gunga Ganga; 7.00, News; 7.05, The Archers; 7.10, Profile; 7.15, Any Questions?; 7.25, Letter from America; 7.30, News; 7.59, Weather; 10.00, The World Tonight; 10.30, News Ending; 10.35, News; 11.00, A Book at Bedtime: Tolstoy Remembered 151.

Westward
9.30 am, Thames; 1.20 pm, Southern Kitchen: Preparing for Christmas; 2.00, Women Only; 2.25, The Great Escape; 2.50, The Great Escape; 3.25, The Great Escape; 3.50, The Great Escape; 4.25, The Great Escape; 4.50, The Great Escape; 5.25, The Great Escape; 5.50, The Great Escape; 6.25, The Great Escape; 6.50, The Great Escape; 7.25, The Great Escape; 7.50, The Great Escape; 8.25, The Great Escape; 8.50, The Great Escape; 9.25, The Great Escape; 9.50, The Great Escape; 10.25, The Great Escape; 10.50, The Great Escape; 11.25, The Great Escape; 11.50, The Great Escape; 12.25, The Great Escape; 12.50, The Great Escape; 1.00, The Great Escape; 1.30, The Great Escape; 2.00, The Great Escape; 2.30, The Great Escape; 3.00, The Great Escape; 3.30, The Great Escape; 4.00, The Great Escape; 4.30, The Great Escape; 5.00, The Great Escape; 5.30, The Great Escape; 6.00, The Great Escape; 6.30, The Great Escape; 7.00, The Great Escape; 7.30, The Great Escape; 8.00, The Great Escape; 8.30, The Great Escape; 9.00, The Great Escape; 9.30, The Great Escape; 10.00, The Great Escape; 10.30, The Great Escape; 11.00, The Great Escape; 11.30, The Great Escape; 12.00, The Great Escape; 12.30, The Great Escape; 1.00, The Great Escape; 1.30, The Great Escape; 2.00, The Great Escape; 2.30, The Great Escape; 3.00, The Great Escape; 3.30, The Great Escape; 4.00, The Great Escape; 4.30, The Great Escape; 5.00, The Great Escape; 5.30, The Great Escape; 6.00, The Great Escape; 6.30, The Great Escape; 7.00, The Great Escape; 7.30, The Great Escape; 8.00, The Great Escape; 8.30, The Great Escape; 9.00, The Great Escape; 9.30, The Great Escape; 10.00, The Great Escape; 10.30, The Great Escape; 11.00, The Great Escape; 11.30, The Great Escape; 12.00, The Great Escape; 12.30, The Great Escape; 1.00, The Great Escape; 1.30, The Great Escape; 2.00, The Great Escape; 2.30, The Great Escape; 3.00, The Great Escape; 3.30, The Great Escape; 4.00, The Great Escape; 4.30, The Great Escape; 5.00, The Great Escape; 5.30, The Great Escape; 6.00, The Great Escape; 6.30, The Great Escape; 7.00, The Great Escape; 7.30, The Great Escape; 8.00, The Great Escape; 8.30, The Great Escape; 9.00, The Great Escape; 9.30, The Great Escape; 10.00, The Great Escape; 10.30, The Great Escape; 11.00, The Great Escape; 11.30, The Great Escape; 12.00, The Great Escape; 12.30, The Great Escape; 1.00, The Great Escape; 1.30, The Great Escape; 2.00, The Great Escape; 2.30, The Great Escape; 3.00, The Great Escape; 3.30, The Great Escape; 4.00, The Great Escape; 4.30, The Great Escape; 5.00, The Great Escape; 5.30, The Great Escape; 6.00, The Great Escape; 6.30, The Great Escape; 7.00, The Great Escape; 7.30, The Great Escape; 8.00, The Great Escape; 8.30, The Great Escape; 9.00, The Great Escape; 9.30, The Great Escape; 10.00, The Great Escape; 10.30, The Great Escape; 11.00, The Great Escape; 11.30, The Great Escape; 12.00, The Great Escape; 12.30, The Great Escape; 1.00, The Great Escape; 1.30, The Great Escape; 2.00, The Great Escape; 2.30, The Great Escape; 3.00, The Great Escape; 3.30, The Great Escape; 4.00, The Great Escape; 4.30, The Great Escape; 5.00, The Great Escape; 5.30, The Great Escape; 6.00, The Great Escape; 6.30, The Great Escape; 7.00, The Great Escape; 7.30, The Great Escape; 8.00, The Great Escape; 8.30, The Great Escape; 9.00, The Great Escape; 9.30, The Great Escape; 10.00, The Great Escape; 10.30, The Great Escape; 11.00, The Great Escape; 11.30, The Great Escape; 12.00, The Great Escape; 12.30, The Great Escape; 1.00, The Great Escape; 1.30, The Great Escape; 2.00, The Great Escape; 2.30, The Great Escape; 3.00, The Great Escape; 3.30, The Great Escape; 4.00, The Great Escape; 4.30, The Great Escape; 5.00, The Great Escape; 5.30, The Great Escape; 6.00, The Great Escape; 6.30, The Great Escape; 7.00, The Great Escape; 7.30, The Great Escape; 8.00, The Great Escape; 8.30, The Great Escape; 9.00, The Great Escape; 9.30, The Great Escape; 10.00, The Great Escape; 10.30, The Great Escape; 11.00, The Great Escape; 11.30, The Great Escape; 12.00, The Great Escape; 12.30, The Great Escape; 1.00, The Great Escape; 1.30, The Great Escape; 2.00, The Great Escape; 2.30, The Great Escape; 3.00, The Great Escape; 3.30, The Great Escape; 4.00, The Great Escape; 4.30, The Great Escape; 5.00, The Great Escape; 5.30, The Great Escape; 6.00, The Great Escape; 6.30, The Great Escape; 7.00, The Great Escape; 7.30, The Great Escape; 8.00, The Great Escape; 8.30, The Great Escape; 9.00, The Great Escape; 9.30, The Great Escape; 10.00, The Great Escape; 10.30, The Great Escape; 11.00, The Great Escape; 11.30, The Great Escape; 12.00, The Great Escape; 12.30, The Great Escape; 1.00, The Great Escape; 1.30, The Great Escape; 2.00, The Great Escape; 2.30, The Great Escape; 3.00, The Great Escape; 3.30, The Great Escape; 4.00, The Great Escape; 4.30, The Great Escape; 5.00, The Great Escape; 5.30, The Great Escape; 6.00, The Great Escape; 6.30, The Great Escape; 7.00, The Great Escape; 7.30, The Great Escape; 8.00, The Great Escape; 8.30, The Great Escape; 9.00, The Great Escape; 9.30, The Great Escape; 10.00, The Great Escape; 10.30, The Great Escape; 11.00, The Great Escape; 11.30, The Great Escape; 12.00, The Great Escape; 12.30, The Great Escape; 1.00, The Great Escape; 1.30, The Great Escape; 2.00, The Great Escape; 2.30, The Great Escape; 3.00, The Great Escape; 3.30, The Great Escape; 4.00, The Great Escape; 4.30, The Great Escape; 5.00, The Great Escape; 5.30, The Great Escape; 6.00, The Great Escape; 6.30, The Great Escape; 7.00, The Great Escape; 7.30, The Great Escape; 8.00, The Great Escape; 8.30, The Great Escape; 9.00, The Great Escape; 9.30, The Great Escape; 10.00, The Great Escape; 10.30, The Great Escape; 11.00, The Great Escape; 11.30, The Great Escape; 12.00, The Great Escape; 12.30, The Great Escape; 1.00, The Great Escape; 1.30, The Great Escape; 2.00, The Great Escape; 2.30, The Great Escape; 3.00, The Great Escape; 3.30, The Great Escape; 4.00, The Great Escape; 4.30, The Great Escape; 5.00, The Great Escape; 5.30, The Great Escape; 6.00, The Great Escape; 6.30, The Great Escape; 7.00, The Great Escape; 7.30, The Great Escape; 8.00, The Great Escape; 8.30, The Great Escape; 9.00, The Great Escape; 9.30, The Great Escape; 10.00, The Great Escape; 10.30, The Great Escape; 11.00, The Great Escape; 11.30, The Great Escape; 12.00, The Great Escape; 12.30, The Great Escape; 1.00, The Great Escape; 1.30, The Great Escape; 2.00, The Great Escape; 2.30, The Great Escape; 3.00, The Great Escape; 3.30, The Great Escape; 4.00, The Great Escape; 4.30, The Great Escape; 5.00, The Great Escape; 5.30, The Great Escape; 6.00, The Great Escape; 6.30, The Great Escape; 7.00, The Great Escape; 7.30, The Great Escape; 8.00, The Great Escape; 8.30, The Great Escape; 9.00, The Great Escape; 9.30, The Great Escape; 10.00, The Great Escape; 10.30, The Great Escape; 11.00, The Great Escape; 11.30, The Great Escape; 12.00, The Great Escape; 12.30, The Great Escape; 1.00, The Great Escape; 1.30, The Great Escape; 2.00, The Great Escape; 2.30, The Great Escape; 3.00, The Great Escape; 3.30, The Great Escape; 4.00, The Great Escape; 4.30, The Great Escape; 5.00, The Great Escape; 5.30, The Great Escape; 6.00, The Great Escape; 6.30, The Great Escape; 7.00, The Great Escape; 7.30, The Great Escape; 8.00, The Great Escape; 8.30, The Great Escape; 9.00, The Great Escape; 9.30, The Great Escape; 10.00, The Great Escape; 10.30, The Great Escape; 11.00, The Great Escape; 11.30, The Great Escape; 12.00, The Great Escape; 12.30, The Great Escape; 1.00, The Great Escape; 1.30, The Great Escape; 2.00, The Great Escape; 2.30, The Great Escape; 3.00, The Great Escape; 3.30, The Great Escape; 4.00, The Great Escape; 4.30, The Great Escape; 5.00, The Great Escape; 5.30, The Great Escape; 6.00, The Great Escape; 6.30, The Great Escape; 7.00, The Great Escape; 7.30, The Great Escape; 8.00, The Great Escape; 8.30, The Great Escape; 9.00, The Great Escape; 9.30, The Great Escape; 10.00, The Great Escape; 10.30, The Great Escape; 11.00, The Great Escape; 11.30, The Great Escape; 12.00, The Great Escape; 12.30, The Great Escape; 1.00, The Great Escape; 1.30, The Great Escape; 2.00, The Great Escape; 2.30, The Great Escape; 3.00, The Great Escape; 3.30, The Great Escape; 4.00, The Great Escape; 4.30, The Great Escape; 5.00, The Great Escape; 5.30, The Great Escape; 6.00, The Great Escape; 6.30, The Great Escape; 7.00, The Great Escape; 7.30, The Great Escape; 8.00, The Great Escape; 8.30, The Great Escape; 9.00, The Great Escape; 9.30, The Great Escape; 10.00, The Great Escape; 10.30, The Great Escape; 11.00, The Great Escape; 11.30, The Great Escape; 12.00, The Great Escape; 12.30, The Great Escape; 1.00, The Great Escape; 1.30, The Great Escape; 2.00, The Great Escape; 2.30, The Great Escape; 3.00, The Great Escape; 3.30, The Great Escape; 4.00, The Great Escape; 4.30, The Great Escape; 5.00, The Great Escape; 5.30, The Great Escape; 6.00, The Great Escape; 6.30, The Great Escape; 7.00, The Great Escape; 7.30, The Great Escape; 8.00, The Great Escape; 8.30, The Great Escape; 9.00, The Great Escape; 9.30, The Great Escape; 10.00, The Great Escape; 10.30, The Great Escape; 11.00, The Great Escape; 11.30, The Great Escape; 12.00, The Great Escape; 12.30, The Great Escape; 1.00, The Great Escape; 1.30, The Great Escape; 2.00, The Great Escape; 2.30, The Great Escape; 3.00, The Great Escape; 3.30, The Great Escape; 4.00, The Great Escape; 4.30, The Great Escape; 5.00, The Great Escape; 5.30, The Great Escape; 6.00, The Great Escape; 6.30, The Great Escape; 7.00, The Great Escape; 7.30, The Great Escape; 8.00, The Great Escape; 8.30, The Great Escape; 9.00, The Great Escape; 9.30, The Great Escape; 10.00, The Great Escape; 10.30, The Great Escape; 11.00, The Great Escape; 11.30, The Great Escape; 12.00, The Great Escape; 12.30, The Great Escape; 1.00, The Great Escape; 1.30, The Great Escape; 2.00, The Great Escape; 2.30, The Great Escape; 3.00, The Great Escape; 3.30, The Great Escape; 4.00, The Great Escape; 4.30, The Great Escape; 5.00, The Great Escape; 5.30, The Great Escape; 6.00, The Great Escape; 6.30, The Great Escape; 7.00, The Great Escape; 7.30, The Great Escape; 8.00, The Great Escape; 8.30, The Great Escape; 9.00, The Great Escape; 9.30, The Great Escape; 10.00, The Great Escape; 10.30, The Great Escape; 11.00, The Great Escape; 11.30, The Great Escape; 12.00, The Great Escape; 12.30, The Great Escape; 1.00, The Great Escape; 1.30, The Great Escape; 2.00, The Great Escape; 2.30, The Great Escape; 3.00, The Great Escape; 3.30, The Great Escape; 4.00, The Great Escape; 4.30, The Great Escape; 5.00, The Great Escape; 5.30, The Great Escape; 6.00, The Great Escape; 6.30, The Great Escape; 7.00, The Great Escape; 7.30, The Great Escape; 8.00, The Great Escape; 8.30, The Great Escape; 9.00, The Great Escape; 9.30, The Great Escape; 10.00, The Great Escape; 10.30, The Great Escape; 11.00, The Great Escape; 11.30, The Great Escape; 12.00, The Great Escape; 12.30, The Great Escape; 1.00, The Great Escape; 1.30, The Great Escape; 2.00, The Great Escape; 2.30, The Great Escape; 3.00, The Great Escape; 3.30, The Great Escape; 4.00, The Great Escape; 4.30, The Great Escape; 5.00, The Great Escape; 5.30, The Great Escape; 6.00, The Great Escape; 6.30, The Great Escape; 7.00, The Great Escape; 7.30, The Great Escape; 8.00, The Great Escape; 8.30, The Great Escape; 9.00, The Great Escape; 9.30, The Great Escape; 10.00, The Great Escape; 10.30, The Great Escape; 11.00, The Great Escape; 11.30, The Great Escape; 12.00, The Great Escape; 12.30, The Great Escape; 1.00, The Great Escape; 1.30, The Great Escape; 2.00, The Great Escape; 2.30, The Great Escape; 3.00, The Great Escape; 3.30, The Great Escape; 4.00, The Great Escape; 4.30, The Great Escape; 5.00, The Great Escape; 5.30, The Great Escape; 6.00, The Great Escape; 6.30, The Great Escape; 7.00, The Great Escape; 7.30, The Great Escape; 8.00, The Great Escape; 8.30, The Great Escape; 9.00, The Great Escape; 9.30, The Great Escape; 10.00, The Great Escape; 10.30, The Great Escape; 11.00, The Great Escape; 11.30, The Great Escape; 12.00, The Great Escape; 12.30, The Great Escape; 1.00, The Great Escape; 1.30, The Great Escape; 2.00, The Great Escape; 2.30, The Great Escape; 3.00, The Great Escape; 3.30, The Great Escape; 4.00, The Great Escape; 4.30, The Great Escape; 5.00, The Great Escape; 5.30, The Great Escape; 6.00, The Great Escape; 6.30, The Great Escape; 7.00, The Great Escape; 7.30, The Great Escape; 8.00, The Great Escape; 8.30, The Great Escape; 9.00, The Great Escape; 9.30, The Great Escape; 10.00, The Great Escape; 10.30, The Great Escape; 11.00, The Great Escape; 11.30, The Great Escape; 12.00, The Great Escape; 12.30, The Great Escape; 1.00, The Great Escape; 1.30, The Great Escape; 2.00, The Great Escape; 2.30, The Great Escape; 3.00, The Great Escape; 3.30, The Great Escape; 4.00, The Great Escape; 4.30, The Great Escape; 5.00, The Great Escape; 5.30, The Great Escape; 6.00, The Great Escape; 6.30, The Great Escape; 7.00, The Great Escape; 7.30, The Great Escape; 8.00, The Great Escape; 8.30, The Great Escape; 9.00, The Great Escape; 9.30, The Great Escape; 10.00, The Great Escape; 10.30, The Great Escape; 11.00, The Great Escape; 11.30, The Great Escape; 12.00, The Great Escape; 12.30, The Great Escape; 1.00, The Great Escape; 1.30, The Great Escape; 2.00, The Great Escape; 2.30, The Great Escape; 3.00, The Great Escape; 3.30, The Great Escape; 4.00, The Great Escape; 4.30, The Great Escape; 5.00, The Great Escape; 5.30, The Great Escape; 6.00, The Great Escape; 6.30, The Great Escape; 7.00, The Great Escape; 7.30, The Great Escape; 8.00, The Great Escape; 8.30, The Great Escape; 9.00, The Great Escape; 9.30, The Great Escape; 10.00, The Great Escape; 10.30, The Great Escape; 11.00, The Great Escape; 11.30, The Great Escape; 12.00, The Great Escape; 12.30, The Great Escape; 1.00, The Great Escape; 1.30, The Great Escape; 2.00, The Great Escape; 2.30, The Great Escape; 3.00, The Great Escape; 3.30, The Great Escape; 4.00, The Great Escape; 4.30, The Great Escape; 5.00, The Great Escape; 5.30, The Great Escape; 6.00, The Great Escape; 6.30, The Great Escape; 7.00, The Great Escape; 7.30, The Great Escape; 8.00, The Great Escape; 8.30, The Great Escape; 9.00, The Great Escape; 9.30, The Great Escape; 10.00, The Great Escape; 10.30, The Great Escape; 11.00, The Great Escape; 11.30, The Great Escape; 12.00, The Great Escape; 12.30, The Great Escape; 1.00, The Great Escape; 1.30, The Great Escape; 2.00, The Great Escape; 2.30, The Great Escape; 3.00, The Great Escape; 3.30, The Great Escape; 4.00, The Great Escape; 4.30, The Great Escape; 5.00, The Great Escape; 5.30, The Great Escape; 6.00, The Great Escape; 6.30, The Great Escape; 7.00, The Great Escape; 7.30, The Great Escape; 8.00, The Great Escape; 8.30, The Great Escape; 9.00, The Great Escape; 9.30, The Great Escape; 10.00, The Great Escape; 10.30, The Great Escape; 11.00, The Great Escape; 11.30, The Great Escape; 12.00, The Great Escape; 12.30, The Great Escape; 1.00, The Great Escape; 1.30, The Great Escape; 2.00, The Great Escape; 2.30, The Great Escape; 3.00, The Great Escape; 3.30, The Great Escape; 4.00, The Great Escape; 4.30, The Great Escape; 5.00, The Great Escape; 5.30, The Great Escape; 6.00, The Great Escape; 6.30, The Great Escape; 7.00, The Great Escape; 7.30, The Great Escape; 8.00, The Great Escape; 8.30, The Great Escape; 9.00, The Great Escape; 9.30, The Great Escape; 10.00, The Great Escape; 10.30, The Great Escape; 11.00, The Great Escape; 11.30, The Great Escape; 12.00, The Great Escape; 12.30, The Great Escape; 1.00, The Great Escape; 1.30, The Great Escape; 2.00, The Great Escape; 2.30, The Great Escape; 3.00, The Great Escape; 3.30, The Great Escape; 4.00, The Great Escape; 4.30, The Great Escape; 5.00, The Great Escape; 5.30, The Great Escape; 6.00, The Great Escape; 6.30, The Great Escape; 7.00, The Great Escape; 7.30, The Great Escape; 8.00, The Great Escape; 8.30, The Great Escape; 9.00, The Great Escape; 9.30, The Great Escape; 10.00, The Great Escape; 10.30, The Great Escape; 11.00, The Great Escape; 11.30, The Great Escape; 12.00, The Great Escape; 12.30, The Great Escape; 1.00, The Great Escape; 1.30, The Great Escape; 2.00, The Great Escape; 2.30, The Great Escape; 3.00, The Great Escape; 3.30, The Great Escape; 4.00, The Great Escape; 4.30, The Great Escape; 5.00, The Great Escape; 5.30, The Great Escape; 6.00, The Great Escape; 6.30, The Great Escape; 7.00, The Great Escape; 7.30, The Great Escape; 8.00, The Great Escape; 8.30, The Great Escape; 9.00, The Great Escape; 9.30, The Great Escape; 10.00, The Great Escape; 10.30, The Great Escape; 11.00, The Great Escape; 11.30, The Great Escape; 12.00, The Great Escape; 12.30, The Great Escape; 1.00, The Great Escape; 1.30, The Great Escape; 2.00, The Great Escape; 2.30, The Great Escape; 3.00, The Great Escape; 3.30, The Great Escape; 4.00, The Great Escape; 4.30, The Great Escape; 5.00, The Great Escape; 5.30, The Great Escape; 6.00, The Great Escape; 6.30, The Great Escape; 7.00, The Great Escape; 7.30, The Great Escape; 8.00, The Great Escape; 8.30, The Great Escape; 9.00, The Great Escape; 9.30, The Great Escape; 10.00, The Great Escape; 10.30, The Great Escape; 11.00, The Great Escape; 11.30, The Great Escape; 12.00, The Great Escape; 12.30, The Great Escape; 1.00, The Great Escape; 1.30, The Great Escape; 2.00, The Great Escape; 2.30, The Great Escape; 3.00, The Great Escape; 3.30, The Great Escape; 4.00, The Great Escape; 4.30, The Great Escape; 5.00, The Great Escape; 5.30, The Great Escape; 6.00, The Great Escape; 6.30, The Great Escape; 7.00, The Great Escape; 7.30, The Great Escape; 8.00, The Great Escape; 8.30, The Great Escape; 9.00, The Great Escape; 9.30, The Great Escape; 10.00, The Great Escape; 10.30, The Great Escape; 11.00, The Great Escape; 11.30, The Great Escape; 12.00, The Great Escape; 12.30, The Great Escape; 1.00, The Great Escape; 1.30, The Great Escape; 2.00, The Great Escape; 2.30, The Great Escape; 3.00, The Great Escape; 3.30, The Great Escape; 4.00, The Great Escape; 4.30, The Great Escape; 5.00, The Great Escape; 5.30, The Great Escape; 6.00, The Great Escape; 6.30, The Great Escape; 7.00, The Great Escape; 7.30, The Great Escape; 8.00, The Great Escape; 8.30, The Great Escape; 9.00, The Great Escape; 9.30, The Great Escape; 10.00, The Great Escape; 10.30, The Great Escape; 11.00, The Great Escape; 11.30, The Great Escape; 12.00, The Great Escape; 12.30, The Great Escape; 1.00, The Great Escape; 1.30, The Great Escape; 2.00, The Great Escape; 2.30, The Great Escape; 3.00, The Great Escape; 3.30, The Great Escape; 4.00, The Great Escape; 4.30, The Great Escape; 5.00, The Great Escape; 5.30, The Great Escape; 6.00, The Great Escape; 6.30, The Great Escape; 7.00, The Great Escape; 7.30, The Great Escape; 8.00, The Great Escape; 8.30, The Great Escape; 9.00, The Great Escape; 9.30, The Great Escape; 10.00, The Great Escape; 10.30, The Great Escape; 11.00, The Great Escape; 11.30, The Great Escape; 12.00, The Great Escape; 12.30, The Great Escape; 1.00, The Great Escape; 1.30, The Great Escape; 2.00, The Great Escape; 2.30, The Great Escape; 3.00, The Great Escape; 3.30, The Great Escape; 4.00, The Great Escape; 4.30, The Great Escape; 5.00, The Great Escape; 5.30, The Great Escape; 6.00, The Great Escape; 6.30, The Great Escape; 7.00, The Great Escape; 7.30, The Great Escape; 8.00, The Great Escape; 8.30, The Great Escape; 9.00, The Great Escape; 9.30, The Great Escape; 10.00, The Great Escape; 10.30, The Great Escape; 11.00, The Great Escape; 11.30, The Great Escape; 12.00, The Great Escape; 12.30, The Great Escape; 1.00, The Great Escape; 1.30, The Great Escape; 2.00, The Great Escape; 2.30, The Great Escape; 3.00, The Great Escape; 3.30, The Great Escape; 4.00, The Great Escape; 4.30, The Great Escape; 5.00, The Great Escape; 5.30, The Great Escape; 6.00, The Great Escape; 6.30, The Great Escape; 7.00, The Great Escape; 7.30, The Great Escape; 8.00, The Great Escape; 8.30, The Great Escape; 9.00, The Great Escape; 9.30, The Great Escape; 10.00, The Great Escape; 10.30, The Great Escape; 11.00, The Great Escape; 11.30, The Great Escape; 12.00, The Great Escape; 12.30, The Great Escape; 1.00, The Great Escape; 1.30, The Great Escape; 2.00, The Great Escape; 2.30, The Great Escape; 3.00, The Great Escape; 3.30, The Great Escape; 4.00, The Great Escape; 4.30, The Great Escape; 5.00, The Great Escape; 5.30, The Great Escape; 6.00, The Great Escape; 6.30, The Great Escape; 7.00, The Great Escape; 7.30, The Great Escape; 8.00, The Great Escape; 8.30, The Great Escape; 9.00, The Great Escape; 9.30, The Great Escape; 10.00, The Great Escape; 10.30, The Great Escape; 11.00, The Great Escape; 11.30, The Great Escape; 12.00, The Great Escape; 12.30, The Great Escape; 1.00, The Great Escape; 1.30, The Great Escape; 2.00, The Great Escape; 2.30, The Great Escape; 3.00, The Great Escape; 3.30, The Great Escape; 4.00, The Great Escape; 4.30, The Great Escape; 5.00, The Great Escape; 5.30, The Great Escape; 6.00, The Great Escape; 6.30, The Great Escape; 7.00, The Great Escape; 7.30, The Great Escape; 8.00, The Great Escape; 8.30, The Great Escape; 9.00, The Great Escape; 9.30, The Great Escape; 10.00, The Great Escape; 10.30, The Great Escape; 11.00, The Great Escape; 11.30, The Great Escape; 12.00, The Great Escape; 12.30, The Great Escape; 1.00, The Great Escape; 1.30, The Great Escape; 2.00, The Great Escape; 2.30, The Great Escape; 3.00, The Great Escape; 3.30, The Great Escape; 4.00, The Great Escape; 4.30, The Great Escape; 5.00, The Great Escape; 5.30, The Great Escape; 6.00, The Great Escape; 6.30, The Great Escape; 7.00, The Great Escape; 7.30, The Great Escape; 8.00, The Great Escape; 8.30, The Great Escape; 9.00, The Great Escape; 9.30, The Great Escape; 10.00, The Great Escape; 10.30, The Great Escape; 11.00, The Great Escape; 11.30, The Great Escape; 12.00, The Great Escape; 12.30, The Great Escape; 1.00, The Great Escape; 1.30, The Great Escape; 2.00, The Great Escape; 2.30, The Great Escape; 3.00, The Great Escape; 3.30, The Great Escape; 4.00, The Great Escape; 4.30, The Great Escape; 5.00, The Great Escape; 5.30, The Great Escape; 6.00, The Great Escape; 6.30, The Great Escape; 7.00, The Great Escape; 7.30, The Great Escape; 8.00, The Great Escape; 8.30, The Great Escape; 9.00, The Great Escape; 9.30, The Great Escape; 10.00, The Great Escape; 10.30, The Great Escape; 11.00, The Great Escape; 11.30, The Great Escape; 12.00, The Great Escape; 12.30, The Great Escape; 1.00, The Great Escape; 1.30, The Great Escape; 2.00, The Great Escape; 2.30, The Great Escape; 3.00, The Great Escape; 3.30, The Great Escape; 4.00, The Great Escape; 4.30, The Great Escape; 5.00, The Great Escape; 5.30, The Great Escape; 6.00, The Great Escape; 6.30, The Great Escape; 7.00, The Great Escape; 7.30, The Great Escape; 8.00, The Great Escape; 8.30, The Great Escape; 9.00, The Great Escape; 9.30, The Great Escape; 10.00, The Great Escape; 10.30, The Great Escape; 11.00, The Great Escape; 11.30, The Great Escape; 12.00, The Great Escape; 12.30, The Great Escape; 1.00, The Great Escape; 1.30, The Great Escape; 2.00, The Great Escape; 2.30, The Great Escape; 3.00, The Great Escape; 3.30, The Great Escape; 4.00, The Great Escape; 4.30, The Great Escape; 5.00, The Great Escape; 5.30, The Great Escape; 6.00, The Great Escape; 6.30, The Great Escape; 7.00, The Great Escape; 7.30, The Great Escape; 8.00,

1. $\frac{1}{2}$
 2. $\frac{1}{3}$
 3. $\frac{1}{4}$
 4. $\frac{1}{5}$
 5. $\frac{1}{6}$
 6. $\frac{1}{7}$
 7. $\frac{1}{8}$
 8. $\frac{1}{9}$
 9. $\frac{1}{10}$
 10. $\frac{1}{11}$
 11. $\frac{1}{12}$
 12. $\frac{1}{13}$
 13. $\frac{1}{14}$
 14. $\frac{1}{15}$
 15. $\frac{1}{16}$
 16. $\frac{1}{17}$
 17. $\frac{1}{18}$
 18. $\frac{1}{19}$
 19. $\frac{1}{20}$
 20. $\frac{1}{21}$
 21. $\frac{1}{22}$
 22. $\frac{1}{23}$
 23. $\frac{1}{24}$
 24. $\frac{1}{25}$
 25. $\frac{1}{26}$
 26. $\frac{1}{27}$
 27. $\frac{1}{28}$
 28. $\frac{1}{29}$
 29. $\frac{1}{30}$
 30. $\frac{1}{31}$
 31. $\frac{1}{32}$
 32. $\frac{1}{33}$
 33. $\frac{1}{34}$
 34. $\frac{1}{35}$
 35. $\frac{1}{36}$
 36. $\frac{1}{37}$
 37. $\frac{1}{38}$
 38. $\frac{1}{39}$
 39. $\frac{1}{40}$
 40. $\frac{1}{41}$
 41. $\frac{1}{42}$
 42. $\frac{1}{43}$
 43. $\frac{1}{44}$
 44. $\frac{1}{45}$
 45. $\frac{1}{46}$
 46. $\frac{1}{47}$
 47. $\frac{1}{48}$
 48. $\frac{1}{49}$
 49. $\frac{1}{50}$
 50. $\frac{1}{51}$
 51. $\frac{1}{52}$
 52. $\frac{1}{53}$
 53. $\frac{1}{54}$
 54. $\frac{1}{55}$
 55. $\frac{1}{56}$
 56. $\frac{1}{57}$
 57. $\frac{1}{58}$
 58. $\frac{1}{59}$
 59. $\frac{1}{60}$
 60. $\frac{1}{61}$
 61. $\frac{1}{62}$
 62. $\frac{1}{63}$
 63. $\frac{1}{64}$
 64. $\frac{1}{65}$
 65. $\frac{1}{66}$
 66. $\frac{1}{67}$
 67. $\frac{1}{68}$
 68. $\frac{1}{69}$
 69. $\frac{1}{70}$
 70. $\frac{1}{71}$
 71. $\frac{1}{72}$
 72. $\frac{1}{73}$
 73. $\frac{1}{74}$
 74. $\frac{1}{75}$
 75. $\frac{1}{76}$
 76. $\frac{1}{77}$
 77. $\frac{1}{78}$
 78. $\frac{1}{79}$
 79. $\frac{1}{80}$
 80. $\frac{1}{81}$
 81. $\frac{1}{82}$
 82. $\frac{1}{83}$
 83. $\frac{1}{84}$
 84. $\frac{1}{85}$
 85. $\frac{1}{86}$
 86. $\frac{1}{87}$
 87. $\frac{1}{88}$
 88. $\frac{1}{89}$
 89. $\frac{1}{90}$
 90. $\frac{1}{91}$
 91. $\frac{1}{92}$
 92. $\frac{1}{93}$
 93. $\frac{1}{94}$
 94. $\frac{1}{95}$
 95. $\frac{1}{96}$
 96. $\frac{1}{97}$
 97. $\frac{1}{98}$
 98. $\frac{1}{99}$
 99. $\frac{1}{100}$
 100. $\frac{1}{101}$
 101. $\frac{1}{102}$
 102. $\frac{1}{103}$
 103. $\frac{1}{104}$
 104. $\frac{1}{105}$
 105. $\frac{1}{106}$
 106. $\frac{1}{107}$
 107. $\frac{1}{108}$
 108. $\frac{1}{109}$
 109. $\frac{1}{110}$
 110. $\frac{1}{111}$
 111. $\frac{1}{112}$
 112. $\frac{1}{113}$
 113. $\frac{1}{114}$
 114. $\frac{1}{115}$
 115. $\frac{1}{116}$
 116. $\frac{1}{117}$
 117. $\frac{1}{118}$
 118. $\frac{1}{119}$
 119. $\frac{1}{120}$
 120. $\frac{1}{121}$
 121. $\frac{1}{122}$
 122. $\frac{1}{123}$
 123. $\frac{1}{124}$
 124. $\frac{1}{125}$
 125. $\frac{1}{126}$
 126. $\frac{1}{127}$
 127. $\frac{1}{128}$
 128. $\frac{1}{129}$
 129. $\frac{1}{130}$
 130. $\frac{1}{131}$
 131. $\frac{1}{132}$
 132. $\frac{1}{133}$
 133. $\frac{1}{134}$
 134. $\frac{1}{135}$
 135. $\frac{1}{136}$
 136. $\frac{1}{137}$
 137. $\frac{1}{138}$
 138. $\frac{1}{139}$
 139. $\frac{1}{140}$
 140. $\frac{1}{141}$
 141. $\frac{1}{142}$
 142. $\frac{1}{143}$
 143. $\frac{1}{144}$
 144. $\frac{1}{145}$
 145. $\frac{1}{146}$
 146. $\frac{1}{147}$
 147. $\frac{1}{148}$
 148. $\frac{1}{149}$
 149. $\frac{1}{150}$
 150. $\frac{1}{151}$
 151. $\frac{1}{152}$
 152. $\frac{1}{153}$
 153. $\frac{1}{154}$
 154. $\frac{1}{155}$
 155. $\frac{1}{156}$
 156. $\frac{1}{157}$
 157. $\frac{1}{158}$
 158. $\frac{1}{159}$
 159. $\frac{1}{160}$
 160. $\frac{1}{161}$
 161. $\frac{1}{162}$
 162. $\frac{1}{163}$
 163. $\frac{1}{164}$
 164. $\frac{1}{165}$
 165. $\frac{1}{166}$
 166. $\frac{1}{167}$
 167. $\frac{1}{168}$
 168. $\frac{1}{169}$
 169. $\frac{1}{170}$
 170. $\frac{1}{171}$
 171. $\frac{1}{172}$
 172. $\frac{1}{173}$
 173. $\frac{1}{174}$
 174. $\frac{1}{175}$
 175. $\frac{1}{176}$
 176. $\frac{1}{177}$
 177. $\frac{1}{178}$
 178. $\frac{1}{179}$
 179. $\frac{1}{180}$
 180. $\frac{1}{181}$
 181. $\frac{1}{182}$
 182. $\frac{1}{183}$
 183. $\frac{1}{184}$
 184. $\frac{1}{185}$
 185. $\frac{1}{186}$
 186. $\frac{1}{187}$
 187. $\frac{1}{188}$
 188. $\frac{1}{189}$
 189. $\frac{1}{190}$
 190. $\frac{1}{191}$
 191. $\frac{1}{192}$
 192. $\frac{1}{193}$
 193. $\frac{1}{194}$
 194. $\frac{1}{195}$
 195. $\frac{1}{196}$
 196. $\frac{1}{197}</$